The Outlook

JULY 13, 1921

PEACE AND A NAVAL HOLIDAY

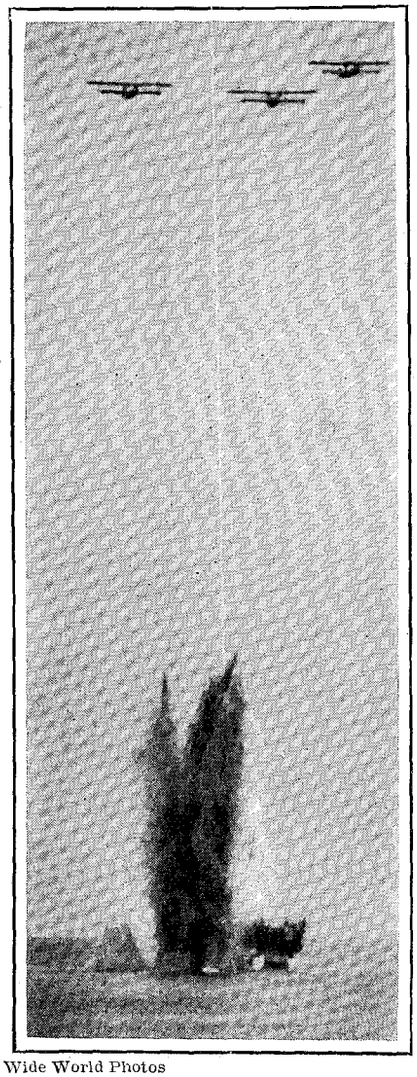
CONGRESS has passed and the President has signed a resolution declaring that the state of war with Germany is at an end. This resolution is designed to protect as far as possible the rights which the American Government would have received as a signatory to the full Treaty of Versailles.

The passage of this resolution brings to an end the extraordinary war powers conferred upon the President. These powers included the right to prescribe regulations for the treatment of all alien enemies over fourteen years of age, to utilize the Public Health Service as the President deemed best for the promotion of the public interest, to demand preference for the transportation of troops and the material of war, to accept the assistance offered by the Red Cross, to place orders for any required product or material or to take over the plants of such concerns as refused to comply with the Government's orders, and to limit by proclamation the right to publish news concerning places in which material for the use of the Army or Navy was being prepared. Technically with the passage of the Knox-Porter resolution there also comes to an end war-time prohibition. The coming into force of National prohibition, however, made this particular war power superfluous.

The Constitutionality of the peace resolution has been attacked by many critics of the course of Congress. A letter published elsewhere in this issue sums up some of the objections to the course which Congress has adopted. The resolution itself was passed by an overwhelming majority of Congress, so it appears that doubts as to the legality of this method of ending the technical state of war have not been considered as at all conclusive by the members of our National Legislature. Of course the only way in which the question of the Constitutionality of the resolution can be finally settled is by bringing the matter before the Supreme Court.

The Knox-Porter resolution, while technically ending the state of war with the Central Powers, leaves to us, of course, many questions still unsettled. It does not supplant the need of negotiating a treaty with Germany for the restoration of normal relations.

Congress shortly before the passage of the Knox-Porter resolution adopted another resolution, calling upon the President to negotiate with Japan and Great Britain for the reduction of naval armament. It is suggested that this be done by progressive decrease of naval budgets over a period of years. The resolution was couched in general terms and affords to other nations a striking recognition of public sentiment in America. The Borah resolution was not put forward in the spirit of pacifism, but in the spirit of intelligent international cooperation.



Wide World Photos

SEAPLANES OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET SINKING GERMAN U-BOATS

The photograph shows a direct hit from American naval seaplanes on the German Submarine 117

BOMBS AND BATTLESHIPS

THE Army and Navy are putting the German warships assigned to the United States, and certain obsolete American battleships, to good use. Off the entrance to the Chespeake Bay, a few miles from the spot where the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac ushered in a new era in naval warfare, our captured and obsolete warships are being destroyed in a series of scientific tests which, it is hoped, will cast no little light upon the relative powers of sea-borne and aerial navies. The Iowa and the Alabama are the two American ships which will be used in the tests. The contributions of the German navy include submarines, destroyers, the cruiser Frankfort, and the battleship Ostfriesland.

If a civilian could arrange for the destruction of these ships, they would doubtless go down in one grand spectacle somewhere off the shore of Coney Island, where cheering thousands could watch the pageantry of the naval battle. The smaller ships have indeed already been sunk by aerial torpedoes and by gunfire, but the larger ships will be destroyed slowly, in order that the effect of each bomb and shell may be noted and studied. The tests will result in no dramatic or overwhelming proof that the battleship or the airship is the superior, but it is hoped that technical experts will be able to draw from these tests far-reaching conclusions as to the best methods of protecting battleships from aerial attacks and the best methods of increasing the power and effectiveness of bombs.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

IN some respects the tariff measure agreed upon by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is an advance on its predecessors. It has been probably drafted with greater skill than most tariff bills. Part of the credit for this skillful drafting is due to the services of the Tariff Commission. The Fordney Bill, as it is called from the name of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has, moreover, the merit of emphasizing the principle of reciprocity. Those who have feared that the Republican majority in the House desired to build a Chinese wall against trade without any reciprocity apertures may well be gratified at the broad powers which the bill grants to the President in making reciprocal arrangements for trade advantages.

A characteristic of the bill which will be widely regarded as a great merit is its provision for increased protection to agriculture. Most protective tariffs in

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the United States have been designed to benefit manufacturing industries. They have been framed by Eastern men with the needs of the Eastern States chiefly in mind. The present bill has been framed largely by Western men who have made it their first business to consider the farmer. No protective tariff is designed for the relief of the consumer. Naturally, protective duties made to prevent competitors from underselling American farmers are not planned to make food cheaper; but there are people who see in the developments of industry during the last generation or two the tendency to favor the city-dwelling consumer at the expense of the tiller of the soil. In the United States the protective principle in the tariff is so well established that it is not likely to be changed. Since that is so, it is not unreasonable to apply it to agriculture as well as to all other productive occupations.

In applying the principle of protection to certain schedules the bill frankly is designed to free us from commercial dependence upon Germany. In particular the schedules relating to dyes and chemicals have been framed with a view to enabling Americans to build industries which may be of very great military value, inasmuch as modern ammunition is produced by methods identical in some degree with those used in manufacturing dyes. There is another reason for special protection against Germany. Workmen in Germany are notoriously underpaid in a depreciated currency. We cannot ignore the fact that if manufacturers in this country are to maintain an American standard of wages they cannot keep down costs to the German level.

The Fordney Bill, however, has raised questions which will call for a long and intelligent debate. It is not certain that its provisions for appraising imports by American values rather than by their cost in the countries of their origin is wise. These provisions avoid the necessity for valuing goods in fluctuating and depreciated foreign currencies; but they may have the effect of inflating dutiable values and in leaving to administrators a discretion in the fixing of rates which will be unfair to importers.

Another question is whether this tariff bill will not erect barriers so high as to prevent or discourage the necessary international trade. It is manifestly impossible for Europe to pay her debt to the United States except in real wealth. It will be a distinct injury to this country to erect a tariff which will prevent Europe from paying her debt. It is rational to argue for the canceling of the debt altogether; but it is not rational to hold Europe to the payment of the debt and yet make payment impracticable. If the Fordney Bil does that, it should be modified in its course through Congress.

This is not the time to take up specific schedules, such as those relating to lumber, oil, and wool—all of these being particularly contentious subjects. It will take several weeks for any tariff bill to go through Congress, and there will be time to consider these schedules as occasion demands.

International

THE LATE CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE

Formerly Secretary of the Navy and Attorney-General

AN AMERICAN BONAPARTE

A man may be honest and patriotic without being much better in public office than a knave. If he lacks in wisdom, courage, or efficiency, he may do as much harm as another man would by dishonesty. Self-governing peoples are not always fortunate in finding public servants who combine with fidelity to their trust the virtues of efficiency, honesty, and wisdom. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who died a few days ago at the age of seventy, was a public servant who was as wise, able, and fearless as he was honest.

During his early years Baltimore, like many another American city, suffered from political corruption. Mr. Bonaparte began his campaign against that evil coincidentally with beginning his legal career. He was counsel in litigation against ballot frauds in 1875, and in campaigns which followed on for twenty years he was in the front of the fight. Early in his career he also fought the spoils system and was prominent in securing the adoption of the merit system in the Civil Service, municipal, State, and Federal, as we now know it.

Mr. Bonaparte was precisely the sort of man that Theodore Roosevelt regarded as essential for the service of the Republic. When he was called by Mr. Roosevelt to become the Secretary of the Navy, he knew little about ships but he knew much about the reform of methods in administration which the Navy Department needed, and he secured that reform. Then he became Attorney-General and served in that eminent office with brilliant success.

In 1912 Mr. Bonaparte became one of the early advocates and leaders of the Progressive party. Since that time he had been out of a National political office, but he continued to be a respected leader of public opinion. He served the cause of education as one of the overseers of Harvard, of which he was an alumnus, and as one of the trustees of the Catholic University of America.

Mr. Bonaparte was a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, a brother of Napoleon the First. It was on his visit here that Jerome married Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. Their only son was Charles Joseph Bonaparte's father.

BAPTISTS DEFEND THEIR LIBERTIES

Saddling and bridling the Baptist denomination was the ambitious attempt of the "Fundamentalists" who met a day previous to the sessions of the Northern Baptist Convention at Des Moines, June 21. Nearly two thousand people, mostly ministers, held an enthusiastic conference, in which a new creed was presented by Dr. J. C. Massee, of Brooklyn, with the exhortation "to take it or leave it alone, but not to amend it." Dr. Massee asserted that it would have been submitted to the pastors by mail but for his fear that "seven thousand amendments would come in." The creed was adopted by the conference by a ten-to-one vote, after vigorous objections by some who do not travel all the way with the "Fundamentalist" leaders. The significant items in the creed are a stiff theory of the inspiration of the Bible and an article on the "visible return" of Jesus Christ to this earth. The "Fundamentalists" will use this creed to test theological professors and others; but they were not able to impose the creed on the whole denomination. The Baptist denomination has had eight creeds during its history, but even the New Hampshire Confession, the last one, is a dead letter in most churches.

A creed for home missionary workers has been successfully imposed upon the

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HAPPY ARE THEY THAT HEAR THEIR DETRACTIONS AND CAN PUT THEM TO MENDING

(*Much Ado About Nothing, II, 3*)

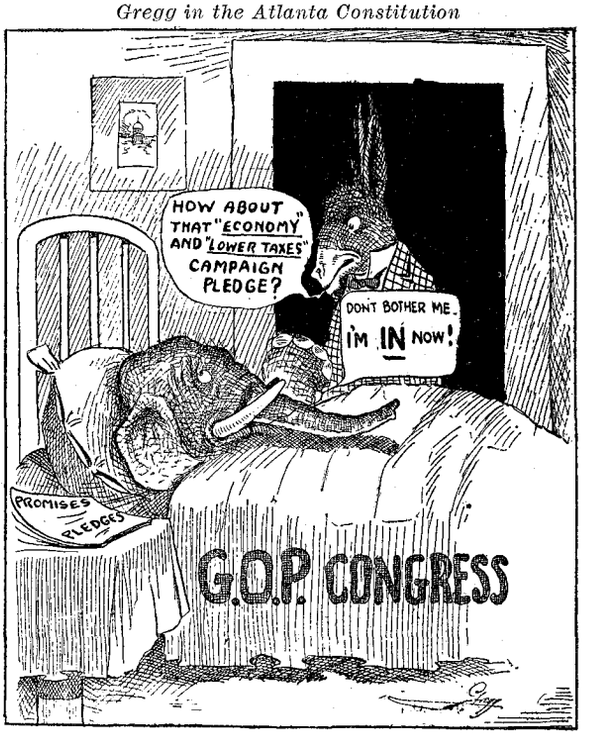
CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Baer in Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

NEEDS A PLUMBER AND NEEDS HIM QUICK!

From Anna H. Sanborn, Girard, Kansas

Gregg in the Atlanta Constitution



THEN AND NOW!

From A. G. Brading, Atlanta, Ga.

Williams in the Indianapolis News

HOORAY!

From H. M. Fosdick, Indianapolis, Ind.

Darling in the Springfield Republican

THAT HOLE IN THE GOVERNMENT "CHANGE POCKET"

From W. E. Frissell, Gardner, Mass.

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denomination by an anonymous rich man in California, who gave a million and a half for home mission work in the West. Tied to his gift was a reversionary clause, forfeiting the endowment in case the workers and officers of the society are not in accord with a creed which he attaches to his gift. The gift had already been accepted by the Home Mission Board before the Convention met, but during the Convention the donor proposed still stiffer credal limitations which had to be accepted by the Convention. The discussion of the question precipitated a tumult. Debate grew acrimonious, and in some instances personal. The vote was in the proportion of three to two in favor of accepting the gift with the credal limitations. Henceforth Baptist mission workers in the West must believe in the "visible return of our Lord." The liberals, after being defeated, forced upon the Convention a consideration of future policy. A committee of about a hundred Baptist men and women, the foremost of the denomination, will bring in a recommendation to the next Convention on endowments that rest upon a credal basis. Many other denominations in America refuse to accept such endowments.

In the investigation of the colleges and seminaries, the liberals seem to have scored a victory. A committee authorized at the 1920 Convention was appointed to smell out heresy in these institutions. The main body of the committee brought in a somewhat compromising report, while a minority report was brought in by Mr. Franklin Sweete. The minority report was out and out liberal. Both reports were received and filed without being adopted. A nasty fight was in this way avoided. The conservatives want the control of these institutions turned over from self-appointed boards to the denomination and a credal measurement of each professor instituted annually.

Many Baptist ministers chafe under the new ecclesiastical authority vested in the New World Movement, which last year collected in cash over twelve millions for Baptist enterprises and which has secured pledges for fifty-seven millions toward a hundred-million fund. However, the vast majority favor limitations of liberty which may be involved in increasing the efficiency of the denomination.

The Social Service Committee pronounced vigorously against bad dance halls and impure movies. The Committee on Evangelism was in favor of renewed emphasis on the old mass evangelism and reported for the past year great results through these methods. The Committee on Interchurch Relations renewed former pronouncements of opposition to "organic unity of the Church."

THE END OF THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

After three months of an obviously losing industrial war the British coal miners have gone back to work. They struck in the belief that they would be joined by the railway and transportation workers and that the collapse of industry to ensue would paralyze opposition and force the Government to impose terms on the mine-owners. But the two other members of the Triple Alliance could not bring themselves to the point of throwing the country into a chaotic condition. One of the great lessons is that a nation-wide sympathetic strike of industry is too bad to be true. The labor leaders will balk at the very enormity of their threat. Another lesson is that the country is definitely opposed to the nationalization of its great industries. The miners were compelled to explain away what looked like an attempt in this direction into a plea for pooling of wages so far only as to secure the workers in the less profitable coal mines from such a decrease as would give them smaller wages than they had before the war.

International

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court

It is to meet this point that the Government offered, and Parliament later authorized, the sum of $50,000,000 as a subsidy to tide over the transition period, just as our Government was obliged to take losses in passing the railways back to private control.

Over a million miners have been engaged in this hopeless fight and perhaps four times as many wage-earners have indirectly been thrown out of work.

The most hopeful result of the contest has been the introduction into the terms of the settlement of what Mr. Lloyd George called the largest and most scientific application of profit sharing known in industry. This, however, is prospective rather than immediate. A standard wage is set—twenty per cent above pre-war rates. Then out of the net profits the wage-workers are to have a certain percentage, rising with the increase in profits and depending, therefore, on the efficiency of the workers as shown in profits. The details seem complicated, but if both sides have the right spirit the plan may, in Mr. Lloyd George's opinion, "create new relations between capital and labor, not merely in the coal industry, but in all industries."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

The service and type of ability looked for in every Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court are those of leadership as well as legal learning. A truly great Chief Justice must not merely sit like a single judge in chambers, pondering legal principles, matching and contrasting cases in point, and writing fair and learned decisions. In a way he must lead public knowledge of the law and the Constitution. As head of our American final court of appeal he must organize its thought, direct its energies, inspire it with human rights and needs, as well as collect its individual opinions as to legal construction.

Ex-President Taft's nomination by the President met little opposition in the Senate, and its confirmation has had general approval. The objection that Mr. Taft has not lately appeared on the bench or at the bar was not convincing; his early experience, both in State and Federal courts, was extensive, culminating in important decisions as to the secondary boycott and in cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and in valuable work as Solicitor-General of the United States. His experience as Dean of the Cincinnati Law School and Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale added to his breadth of legal view.

It is not a disadvantage that for the first time a Chief Justice should have been President and administrator. Mr. Taft's services in the Philippines during the pacification period was admirable; so also was the work he did in reorganizing the Government of Cuba. That as President he showed bad judgment in executive administration is not inconsistent with his work as an administrator under a policy determined upon by another man as President, for until he became President himself Mr. Taft was

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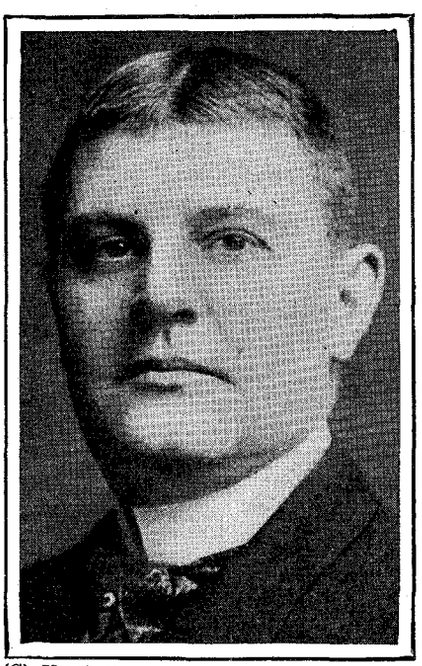
(C) Keystone
CYRUS E. WOODS, AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

acting as President Roosevelt's right hand. When it came to selecting leaders and maintaining a firm hand over them, Mr. Taft was out of his element. In such matters he was as President both too good-natured and too inert. But his total experience must certainly have been a broadening and educating influence which will prevent him from being a mere "dry-as-dust" hunter of decisions and exponent of statutes.

The country will watch with the keenest interest the course of its new Chief Justice. It will hope and trust to find in him a really great leader in law and legal policy—a man who will bear comparison with Chief Justice Marshall and who will lay down the office with the consciousness that he has equaled or surpassed Chief Justice White's ability as a presiding judge. Judge Taft's temperament, ability, and experience give reasons for such a hope. It is understood that he has long looked forward to the appointment, and it may well be that he has some feeling of regret that political ambition swerved him from the course which might otherwise have long ago made him Chief Justice. He is widely recognized as an expounder of principles of international law, and has been one of the leaders in the movement for world comity.

If it is true, as the New York "Tribune" believes, that Mr. Taft is free "from that intellectual dogmatism, akin to the vice of theologians, that has led some eminent judges to seek to over-systematize the law—to dehumanize it by treating its doctrines as absolute and unbending"—then, indeed, he will be a leader as well as a judge.



(C) Keystone
WILLIAM M. COLLIER, NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

THREE AMBASSADORS AND TWO GOVERNORSHIPS

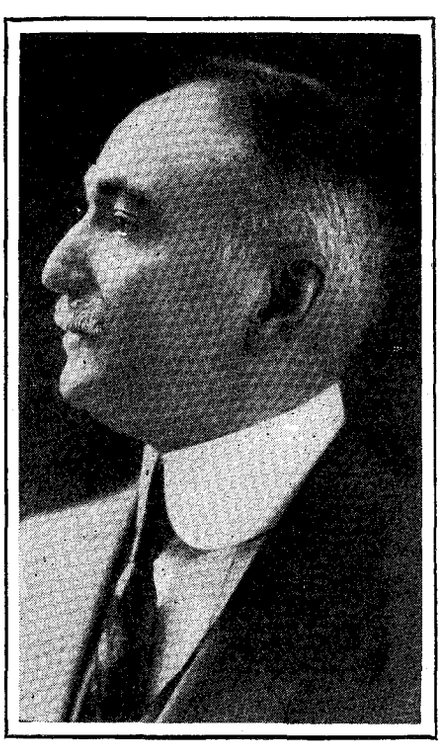
PRESIDENT HARDING has just named three men to ambassadorships. They are Charles Beecher Warren, of Michigan, to Japan; Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, to Spain; and William M. Collier, President of the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., to Chile.

Administration officials regard the Tokyo post as perhaps the most important in the diplomatic service at the present time. Among the subjects which await the attention of the new Ambassador to Japan are the Japanese occupation of the Chinese province of Shantung and of the Russian Far Eastern provinces, the disposition of the island of Yap, and of course the problems attendant on the California Anti-Alien Land Laws. The new Ambassador is fifty-one years old and a graduate of the University of Michigan. He has practiced law in Detroit. In 1896 he was associate counsel for the United States before the Joint High Commission to determine the Bering Sea claims, and in 1910 was counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration before the Hague Court. During the war he served on the staff of the Judge-Advocate General at Washington. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, and until recently has been a member of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Woods, who goes to Spain, is fifty-nine years old. He is a graduate of Lafayette College, has been a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and became Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1915. From 1912 to 1915 he was our Minister to Portugal.

Mr. Collier has also seen diplomatic service, having been Minister to Spain from 1905 to 1909. He is fifty-three years old, a graduate of Hamilton College, a lawyer, a lecturer on international law in the New York Law School

Paul Thompson
CHARLES B. WARREN, NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN



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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

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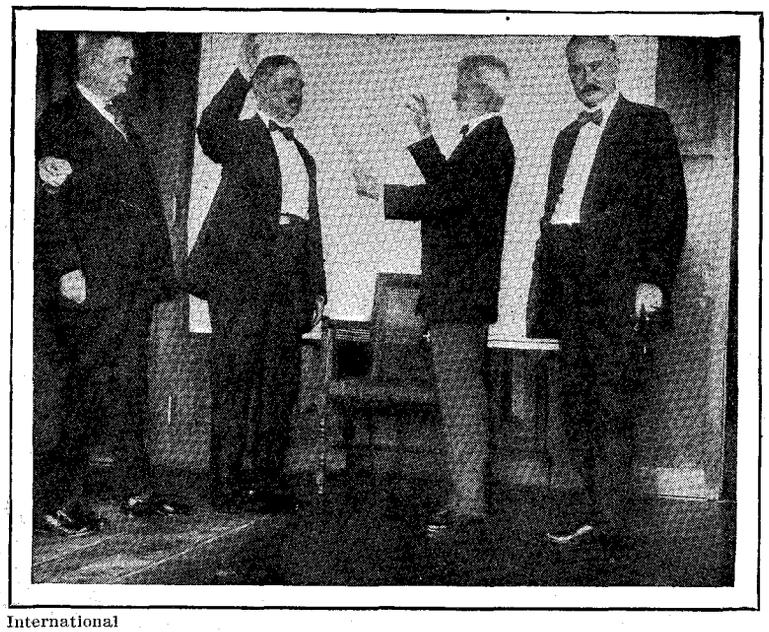

International

SCOTT C. BONE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. Bone has his hand upraised. Justice McKenna is administering the oath. To the left is Senator New; to the right is Secretary Fall

and on diplomacy at the George Washington University. He was elected President of that University in 1917.

Among other interesting appointments are those of Scott Cardell Bone, of the State of Washington, and of Wallace Rider Farrington, of Honolulu, to the Governorships of Alaska and Hawaii respectively. Both are newspaper men. Mr. Bone, a native of Indiana, after having been connected with Indianapolis newspapers, was for seventeen years an editor of the Washington "Post," then going to the Washington "Herald," and finally to the Seattle "Intelligencer." Mr. Farrington, a native of Maine, began his newspaper work on the Bangor "News," going thence to the Kennebec "Journal" at Augusta and the Rockland "Star." He then became managing editor of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," President of the Hawaiian "Gazette" Company, and is now publisher of the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin." Mr. Bone, as Chairman of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, has made an extensive visit to Alaska. Mr. Farrington has the advantage of long residence in Hawaii and knows the insular problems at first hand.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

LIKE the previous Imperial Conferences, that which is now in session at London is a meeting between the members of the Home Government and the Colonial Premiers. These meetings date from 1887. Since then there have been seven Conferences.

In previous meetings the subjects discussed were almost wholly British—such as the development of the Empire's economic unity, particularly measures of tariff preferences within the Empire and other measures of finance, taxation, transportation, defense, and statistical service.

This year's meeting is notable because of the comparative subordinance of such subjects and the predominance of a discussion of the Empire's foreign policy. Chief among the problems of that policy is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It expires soon. British colonials are opposed to its renewal in its present form, as are most Americans. Hence it is significant, we think, that the British Government has suggested to the Japanese Government a postponement of the date for renewal from July to October, so as, first, to permit a full discussion of the matter in the various Dominion Parliaments and their ratification of any proposal from the Home Government, which the Dominion Prime Ministers, now at London, have no power to give; and, second, to afford an opportunity to consult the United States. The Japanese Government, it is understood, has agreed to this, perhaps with the hope that, through the connecting link of the British Empire, acting as a unified whole, the United States and Japan may be brought into greater harmony.

In any case, we may be sure of the British Government's desire to preserve so far as may be (in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, in opening the Imperial Conference) "that well-tried friendship which has stood us both in good stead," and to apply it to the solution of all questions in the Far East, "where Japan has special interests, and where we ourselves, like the United States, desire equal opportunities and the open door." The Premier continued: "There is no quarter of the world where we desire more greatly to maintain peace and fair play for all nations and to avoid competition of armaments than in the Pacific and in the Far East. Our Alliance with Japan has been a valuable factor in that direction in the past. We have found Japan a faithful ally who rendered us valuable assistance in an hour of serious and very critical need."

As to America, the Prime Minister's words were no less weighty: "We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them.

THE OPIUM EVIL

DESPITE all that has been attained by the opium reform in the Far East, the evil is still with us.

The opium-raising countries at present are Turkey, Persia, India, and also China under those local governors who defy the Government.

One of the tasks at the present meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva is to take action on the report of its Advisory Committee concerning the opium evil. For the opium question to-day affects, not only the world's physical and moral well-being, but also its international relations.

A curious feature of the situation as it has developed at Geneva is the fact that, while Sir John Jordan (former British Minister to Peking and one of the expert Advisers to the Advisory Committee) insists that the League of Nations has authority to deal with the opium evil at its base, and should do so, the British India Office is trying to induce the Committee not to endanger the Indian opium trade. Sir John Jordan maintains, as does another expert Adviser to the Committee, Mrs. Hamilton Wright, of Washington, D. C., that the opium abuses will continue just as long as India and other opium-producing countries are allowed to cultivate the poppy beyond medicinal needs.

The second aim of these Advisers, as Mrs. Wright informs us, is the abolition of the opium monopolies in the Far East. The Advisers assert it to be a false principle that the welfare of any community can be based on physical and moral degradation. This is, as they well declare, an untenable theory of taxation. Hence, they add, the opium-producing countries must determine as soon as possible upon some other substitute for raising revenue. As a matter of fact, when the cultivation of the poppy is restricted to its medicinal needs, the price must automatically ascend; thus opium may still remain an

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item of revenue in the Far East, but based on a legitimate need rather than on its power of corruption.

ARE THE PEOPLE LOSING THEIR RELIGION?

ELSEWHERE we print two contributions in answer to the question, "Is the Church losing the people?" I am much more interested in the question, "Are the people losing religion?" Identifying religion with its institutions has been a common blunder. When Jesus foretold the destruction of the Temple, he was thought to prophesy the destruction of religion and to be guilty of blasphemy. But the effect of breaking the alabaster box was to diffuse throughout the then known world the fragrance of its contents. When the Lutheran Reformation denied the authority of the Church, the Reformers were persecuted as spiritual anarchists. They were thought to deny the authority of religion. The Quakers were persecuted in England by the Church because ecclesiastics could not understand how any one could believe in God who disbelieved in the Creed and refused the sacraments. Meanwhile the religion of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God has gone on increasing in power and in variety and richness of expression, sometimes by the aid of the churches, sometimes in spite of their opposition.

Last month I attended a Conference of girls, members of the Young Women's Christian Association in a number of Eastern colleges. This Conference was held at Silver Bay, on Lake George, lasted a little over a week, and was attended by between seven and eight hundred eager college students. The mornings were spent in attendance upon classes and lectures; the afternoons were given to recreation, the evenings to addresses. The one theme of this Conference was the Christian religion, but that religion in the various forms of its activity. Among the topics treated were the Fundamentals of Christian Faith, the Bible, the Character and Person of Christ, Prayer, the New Industry. Every day the sessions were opened by a devotional service well attended, and on Sunday a large congregation filled the auditorium at a preaching service in the morning and at a vesper service in the evening with a missionary address by Miss McKenzie.

The attendants were of course mainly Americans, though fourteen different foreign nationalities were represented. All Protestant denominations were there and, I was told, some Roman Catholics and one or two Jews. They had all traveled at their own charge to get the benefit of this post-graduate course in the religion of Jesus Christ. The meetings were entirely free from emotional excitement and from theological controversy. The spirit of the leaders was not critical but constructive and practical. One morning was devoted to a questionnaire, when every kind of serious religious question was cordially welcomed by the leader. The spirit which pervaded the entire assembly was one of intellectual and spiritual freedom. No dogmas were taken for granted. Nor was there any appearance, either in the public meetings or in the private conversations, of a merely intellectual curiosity. The Conference was to be followed by other somewhat similar conferences continuing throughout the summer. And I am told that this was but one of forty similar Summer Schools of Religion, held in various parts of the United States from the Lakes to the Gulf and from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. There might easily have been twice the number of attendants at this particular conference if room could have been found for them. As it was, the gymnasium had to be converted into a dormitory.

As I looked into the faces of these seven or eight hundred eager, joyous, serious-minded girls, some of them from Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, as I remembered that this was only one of several similar conferences to be held in this camp, and that this camp was only one of some forty similar camps devoted to a like purpose, and that thus there would probably be gathered in this country this summer not less than thirty or forty thousand girls voluntarily assembling for the study of the spiritual life, and at least as many more who would have joined them if that had been for them possible, and as I reflected that these were the future mothers of America and that it is the mothers and fathers, not the governors and legislators, who will make the America of the future, the question whether the Church is losing the people took the second place in my estimation.

Those who believe that the Church is the foundation on which religion is built may well ask with anxiety the question, "Is the Church losing its power?" I believe that man is incurably religious and that the churches are instruments which he has organized to express and promote his religious life. If he finds that they do not relieve him of the burden of his sins and his failures but only give him theories of atonement, do not endow him with power to live nobly but only prove to him that such power was given to the saints and martyrs of past times, do not make him acquainted with God but only give him definitions of God, he will leave the churches and form some new organizations to take their place. But this is not a result which I anticipate. I believe that the churches possess such a measure of spiritual life that they will be able to create new measures for the needs of the new day, and I regard such institutions as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the summer conferences as evidence that the churches possess this power. LYMAN ABBOTT.

WHAT GENERAL DAWES MAY DO

WHY is it that a man who finds it hard work to lug a pail of water a few feet to moisten a parched flower-bed will, lacking a caddy, blithely carry a bag of golf clubs up and down hill all afternoon in the broiling sun? It is because the incentive in one case is merely a sense of duty, while in the other case it is an aroused emotion directed by a keen interest. In most cases the problem of getting a difficult task done is the difficulty of finding in that task an appeal to the emotion directed toward an interest. It would have been inconceivable for the hundreds of thousands of men who went into the war to suffer their hardships and to face death if within them there was not a motive power—an absorbing interest and a sustained feeling.

To most people the very term budget is a destroyer of interest and a damper on emotion. How is it possible for the ordinary man to divert his interest from baseball or business to so arid a subject as laying out a plan for public expenditure?

And yet General Dawes, the newly appointed Director of the Budget, filled the auditorium of the Interior Department with an assemblage described in a special despatch to the New York "Evening Post" as "a political mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden, a college class-room, a football rally, and a Salvation Army street-corner gathering all rolled into one, with just a touch of the atmosphere of the old Eden Musée." President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes, Secretary Hoover, and the rest of the Administration leaders were there on the platform. There were bureau chiefs, and subordinates by the scores and hundreds. Many were turned away for lack of room. And the whole object was to consider the very commonplace and ordinarily uninteresting subject of economy.

General Dawes has made Washington, temporarily at least, interested in the subject of the budget. He has even succeeded in putting for the time being the budget on the daily newspaper's front page. What he may do before he fin-

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ishes is to put into the hearts of the ordinary citizens of the country the feeling that something has got to be done to prevent waste and to check extravagance in the Government. We have a budget law on the statute-books. The enactment of it is likely to occupy the place in the record of the present Administration that the enactment of the Federal Reserve Law occupies in the record of the last Administration. But the budget law will achieve its purpose fully only if it has behind it the aroused and continued interest of the people of the country in governmental economy.

WHEN WE SHALL WORRY

NOT long since a New York clergyman carried into his pulpit a copy of the New York "Times." He made the headlines of a single issue of that journal the text of his sermon. Little of good could he find in the news. Battle, murder, and sudden death, divorce, and dishonor seemed to him to be the chief items on the news menu of the "Times," a newspaper whose slogan is, "All the News That's Fit to Print." From this text he drew the conclusion that the world had fallen upon evil days. It was a time for ominous shakings of heads. In short, if we may paraphrase our impression of his attitude, he felt that the Republic was bound for a more or less canine destiny.

Except for one fact, this might be the logical conclusion to draw from the news items in almost any issue of any paper. This fact is one which Jeremiahs of every generation have been too prone to overlook. The trouble is, perhaps, that Jeremiahs have seldom had training in journalism, and therefore they do not realize that it is the unusual, and not the usual, which constitutes news with a capital "N." As has been said by an authority, if a dog bites a man, there is not much in the incident to interest the reporter, but if a man should bite a dog—!

"And the moral of that is" we should not really begin to worry over the state of society until we begin to observe headlines of the following order:

MARY SMITH MARRIED TWO YEARS
STILL LOVES HER HUSBAND

Or

JOHN JONES, 45 TO-DAY
BOASTS HE NEVER STOLE

Or

MAYOR MERELYWIND SWORN IN
HAS NOT BEEN MURDERED YET

When we see such headlines as these, we shall begin to lose our sleep o' nights.

UNCLE SAM SAVES

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

HARD times and high taxes are made harder and higher by a wasteful Government.

Some years ago the late Senator Aldrich said that if he could "run" the Government he could save $300,000,000 a year without lowering governmental efficiency. That was before the days of billion-dollar Congresses. After noting the total appropriations by the Sixty-sixth Congress, which ended its sessions last March, what far higher amount would Mr. Aldrich name now?

As contributing towards the Aldrich economy, at least two-thirds would doubtless have come from budget reform; the rest from departmental reorganization.

The enactment of the Budget Bill and the naming of a strong man as Budget Director reassure us as to two-thirds of any saving now anticipated, because of the paring down of extravagance, duplication, and wasteful demands on Congress for appropriations by the executive departments and bureaus. The remaining third of the saving may be realized by the Administration's programme concerning the reallocation of those departments and bureaus.

I

First in the Administration's programme is *saving through the continued dismissal of unnecessary employees*, especially the war workers whose employment is no longer needed. During the war there were about 117,000 here; now there are two-thirds as many. Even though these releases have long been known to be inevitable, they are unavoidably attended with some tragedies; for example, I have just learned of the case of a widow who, with her children, is absolutely dependent on the Government's salary she has been getting, and now that salary is to be taken away! There are many similar cases.

Of course many of those dismissed will find jobs elsewhere. To this end the United States Chamber of Commerce and local trade bodies throughout the country are co-operating. The Merchants' Association of New York City has on file the qualifications of experienced stenographers, typists, clerks, examiners, and court reporters from the Government Service. It will give information concerning these persons; their services can be secured at salaries of from $1,000 to $1,400 a year.

II

Next in the Administration's programme is *saving in buying supplies*. In this connection the striking suggestion has been made that the present War and Navy Departments be combined in one Department of National Defense. The present departments have a common purpose, and their separation means material waste. It means waste when they have no chance to compare their acts in similar services. It means waste when one Department, as I hear, bids for material which the other Department has disposed of at a ridiculous price for junk.

But, whether these departments be combined or not, the suggestion calls attention to a main cause of waste, namely, the lack of one purchasing and selling agency and of a common stock-room.

The Administration's programme, therefore, contemplates the establishment of a Bureau of Supply, independent of any executive department. This bureau would buy, store, and distribute material to the departments and commissions and to the municipal government of the District of Columbia. Every requisition from them would have to be accompanied by a certificate, showing that an appropriation was available for the particular payment.

III

The next step is that of both economy and efficiency *through the grouping of agencies*. After talking with the President I discovered that a desire to save expenditure was not the only motive of the Administration's programme. Equally strong is the wish in reallocating bureaus and even departments to make them truly efficient. Each department should be made up of bureaus having the same major purpose. Take the present Department of the Interior, for instance. It is composed of bureaus having two distinct purposes. On the one hand, its General Land Office, its Geological Survey, its Bureau of Mines, its Reclamation Service, its Park Service, its Bureau of Capitol Buildings and Grounds, show it to be a Department of Public Works. On the other hand, its Bureau of Education, its Indian Service, its Bureau of Pensions, and its supervision over St. Elizabeth's and the Freedmen's Hospitals and Howard University show it to be also a Department of Public Welfare. Hence, why should not the Interior Department be divided into two new bodies, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Welfare? If the War and Navy Departments should be united, the addition of a Department of Public Welfare would merely bring the Cabinet posts to their present number. The President is in earnest as to the creation and development of a Welfare Department.

Why not have this separation, particularly when, as Senator McCormick outlined in his bill of last December, providing for such a transfer, the De-

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partment of Public Works should include the Supervising Architect's office (now in the Treasury Department), the United States Engineers' office and the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Mississippi River Commission, the California Débris Commission, the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (with which the Capitol Buildings and Grounds Office should be combined), all now in the War Department, together with such independent bodies as the Federal Power Commission, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission?

And, in like manner, why not have a Department of Public Welfare, particularly when it should comprise the Public Health Service and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, now in the Treasury Department; the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau, now in the Department of Labor; as well as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the United States Social Hygiene Board, and the supervision over such institutions as the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf?

All this is sufficiently drastic, but it is not the only revamping desirable. For instance:

The State, not the War, Department should have the Insular Bureau.

The Department of Justice should really include the Secret Service divisions from the Treasury and other departments, difficult as this may be to bring about. But surely it would seem appropriate that the Department of Justice should have the authority now vested in the Internal Revenue Commissioner with respect to enforcing the Prohibition Act. Finally, the office of Alien Property Custodian, it would appear, belongs in the Department of Justice, and nowhere else.

As to the Department of Agriculture, it is indeed strange that the Botanical Garden should be outside of its charge.

Perhaps most important of all are the changes which might be made in the Department of Commerce. This Department should have control of all our commercial relations. Why, then, should the State Department have a Foreign Trade Bureau? Similar agencies ought to be consolidated under one management. The Department of Commerce should also have the Patent Office, now in the Interior Department, and might well have the Coast Guard (the union of the old Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Services), now in the Treasury Department; the Lake Survey Office and the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Services from the War Department; the Hydrographic Office and Observatory from the Navy Department; finally, the Weather Bureau from the Department of Agriculture.

However these particular suggestions may work out, there must be a general regrouping of Government activities. All are agreed as to that. To this end the President has named Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, as Chairman of a Joint Congressional Committee, provided for by Senator Smoot's resolution, introduced a year ago, to propose the changes which can be effected without legislation and to draft a bill for those which cannot. The Senate members of

Bain

WALTER F. BROWN

Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee to propose changes in the organization of the Government

this Committee are Senators Smoot (Vice-Chairman of the Committee), Wadsworth, and Harrison, and the Representatives are Messrs. Reavis, Temple, and Moore. The Chairman is not a member of either house of Congress.

The appointment of this Committee has been hailed with satisfaction. Said a Senator to me to-day: "I have in mind one Bureau whose personnel could be cut down by two-thirds with an increase of efficiency. There is much dead wood to cut out. It may be a painful job. It's like having a useless tooth out. But it has got to be done. The families in all our States contribute sixty or seventy dollars apiece to keep the Government going. After visiting Washington and seeing extravagance and duplication and waste throughout the departments, the head of the average household is likely to demand that the Administration act with the efficiency which would characterize any ordinary business concern." The announcement of a programme of lopping off of offices and of employees has caused consternation here. Of course it is only natural that, especially in these times of high cost of living, men and women cannot face the prospect of unemployment with calmness. But at any time the inveterate habit of dependence on the Government, which naturally grows about the employees here, would be rudely shaken by such a radical measure as is now proposed. The employees have become so roused that not a few of them have started an anti-Administration propaganda intended to affect members of Congress and, through the influence of those members, check the Administration in its programme, especially where new legislation is involved. A Senator showed me a huge stack of letters which he had received on this subject, many of them threatening. Of course Senators and Representatives have to think of their "home fences."

The President is intent on departmental reorganization. It is said that he made it a condition as to the acceptance of office by his Cabinet nominees. One of them, at least, made it a condition of his own acceptance. Yet how much good will it do for a secretary to favor the reform if every one of the employees in his department is conducting an opposition campaign?

The employees' activity has aroused the President. A notably kindly man, he can be stern if necessary. He has warned the employees that any indulgence in anti-Administration activity will result in their dismissal from their present positions.

As to centralization of offices and resulting efficiency, a Senator remarked: "The country has gone wild on the subject of extra commissions, on the plausible theory, of course, that their work is more impartial than a similar work would be under some appropriate Cabinet head. That idea underlay the more radical Packer Bill, which recently came within three votes of passing the Senate. But the House bill triumphed, was accepted by the Senate, and saved us one more commission. There is sometimes safety in numbers. But who will not deny that the Shipping Board would be more efficient were it now in the Department of Commerce under Hoover?"

In his entire programme of Government economy and efficiency the President, I am convinced, is animated only by the desire to do his whole duty by the people. He is acting solely because he believes in the principle of economy and efficiency in running the Government of the United States, just as he did when he was running the Marion "Star." A talk with him has convinced me that this desire absorbs his whole thought, to the exclusion, of course, of any political aspect.

As to that aspect a prominent Republican Representative remarked: "If Harding were not acting from principle, he would be forced as party leader to act from expediency. Unless, a year from next November, the Administration can point to the triumph of both economy and efficiency, demanded by budget and departmental reform, the present Senate majority will be reduced and the huge House majority may even be wiped out. Three years and a half from next November, under similar circumstances, Harding himself may be a 'goner.' Nor would any Republican have a chance. The people's temper is aroused. They have been doormats long enough."

ELBERT F. BALDWIN.

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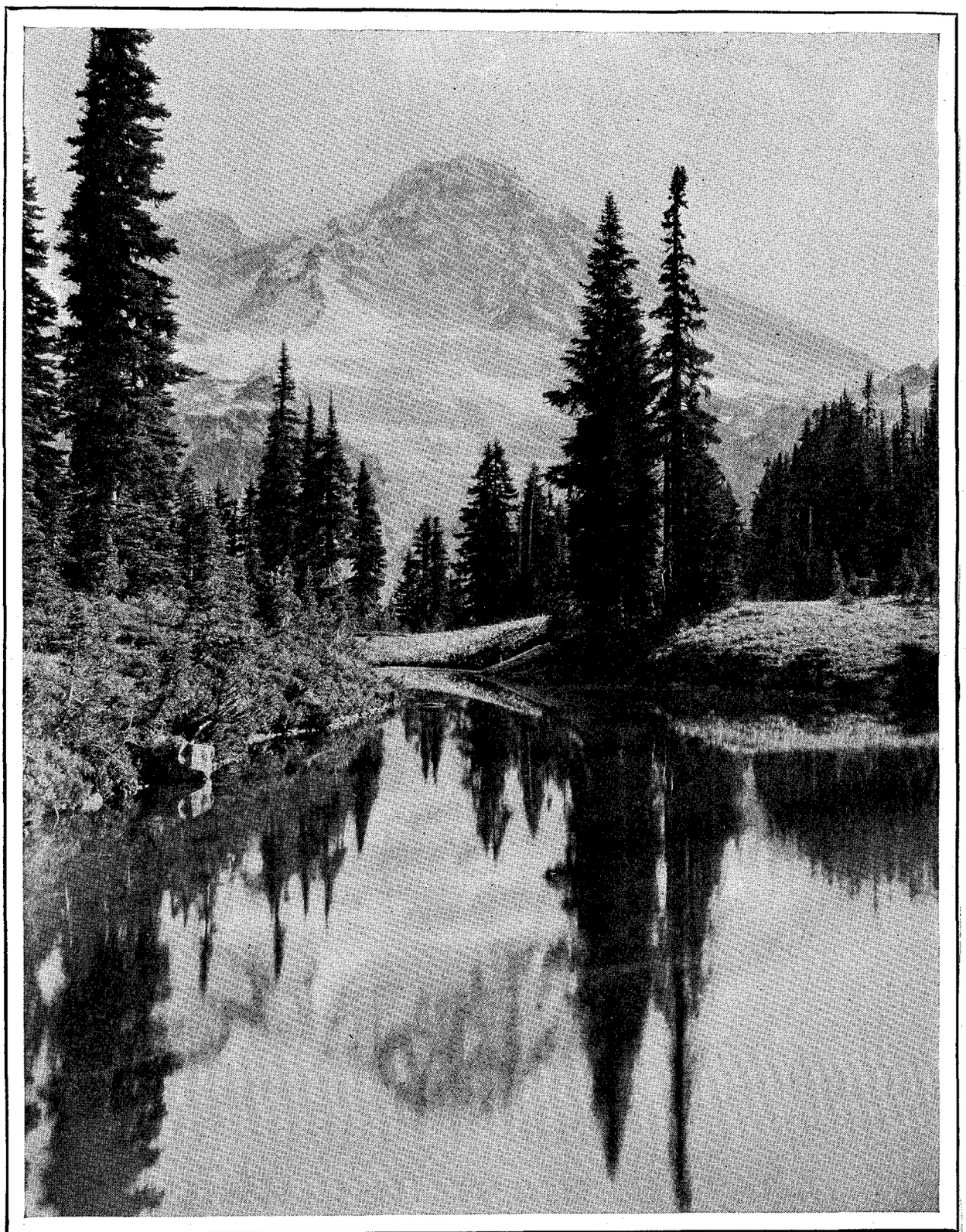
ONE OF AMERICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS



Courtesy of Seattle Chamber of Commerce. (C) 1920 by Asahel Curtis

MOUNT RAINIER (TACOMA), IN WESTERN WASHINGTON, FROM MIRROR LAKE

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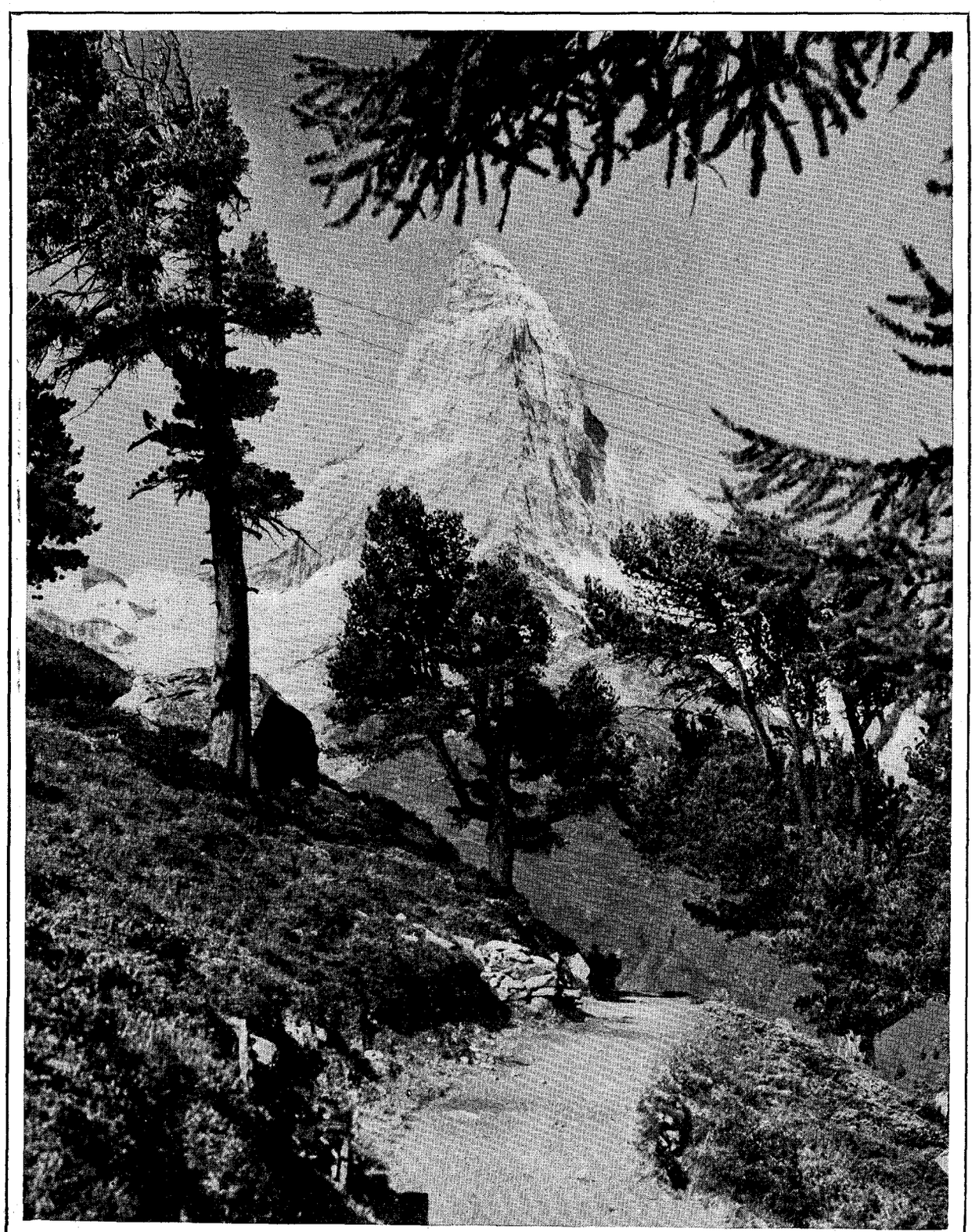
ONE OF SWITZERLAND'S NOBLEST PEAKS



Courtesy of Swiss Federal Railroads

THE MATTERHORN FROM A ROAD NEAR THE RIFFELALP

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IS THE CHURCH LOSING THE PEOPLE?

OPPOSING VIEWS

I—WHY DON'T THEY COME TO CHURCH?

BY ANDREW TEN EYCK

THIS query is made of a rural church because the question has been asked by its pastor. I suspect that it might be made with equal propriety concerning an urban church, for the anxieties of thoughtful pastors and parishioners in city and country alike find "Smith not coming to church," and are querying why.

Recently I was in a community of two thousand people in Maryland. There were six churches there—Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic. Not one of these churches had a self-supporting-sized congregation, I was told. I asked one church officer how they paid their minister. "Oh," said he, "the bank pays him, and then, when the notes come due, the bank gets after us and we have a fair or entertainment to raise the money."

I live in a rural community that is somewhat better off than this rural village, for the church, or rather its pastor, has a constituency for burial rites and marriage ceremonies of about 1,000, though the roster of membership is around 300. One night recently a rather cheap musical play was given in this church to an audience that taxed its capacity. Some were turned away. In the sermon on Sunday, to a large number of vacant pews, the pastor rightfully asked why people will crowd to entertainments and avoid Sunday service. The pointed remarks of this pastor have gone the rounds in this community, and in casual contact with the thought stirred up I find the frank expression of why people do not come to church.

The station agent tells me the story of his spiritual life from a boy; of how he was once punished for being tardy for service, and dates his apathy from that incident. The rest of his story is as follows:

"On Christmas morning following my punishment my father awakened my brother, who had come from a distance, and myself to attend church. I didn't go. My brother went. The next day he left to go back to his work and asked my father for the price of the ticket to return. Suspecting he had a return ticket, I planned to discover the fraud, and when I did my brother said, 'Don't tell father.' But afterward, when I got into some disagreement with my father, I told him, and asked him if it were not true that he did not like me as well as my brother because I didn't go to church and my brother did. He said yes. Then I told him of my brother's dishonesty in the matter of the ticket. Some few years after this I used to go to hear a Baptist minister preach because he was a great preacher and said things I understood, and helped me in my life. I go now when I can hear men like that."

Another tells me he goes to church but seldom because it doesn't take hold of him as it used to.

One says he would like to go, but has no way of getting there, some three miles, unless he walks. My mother tells of her mother, in the early days of the nineteenth century, walking nine miles to attend church.

The ex-soldier who the pastor says is a spiritual disappointment because in the matter of church-going he does not show the high spiritual development he was said to have reached in the war by the complacency into which he has sunk in the midst of the humdrum of affairs, tells a story something like this:

"Spiritual development—I wonder—well, the war was broadening. We got used to hearing a Catholic service at one end of the field and a Protestant at the other. Catholic and Protestant service was read alike over the dead, sometimes in ignorance of the belief of the dead. But war had a brutalizing aspect. We were in a profession, and in a crisis where only the strongest could hope to survive. We thought much, overmuch perhaps, of our stomachs in the army, of mess, of sleep as we had once known it in terms of beds and bed-covers. We were so constantly overworked and overdrilled that our chief desire was to escape. In a way, I guess we got to fearing death less because it didn't make much difference whether we met it or not. It couldn't be much worse. We felt that way. And being amongst fellows whom you would roll up under the blankets with one night and plant like trees in the ground the next sort of made it human for things to happen that way; sort of walking the valley without fear, I guess. So, you see, the thing the Church taught us to fear we don't now, and it isn't very near to us."

So it is among a few types of non-church-goers in this community.

If plays were given instead of sermons, would the pews be filled? The people attend this real and perhaps typical rural church, but not as many as should. Men talk under the sheds of crops, automobile tires, shingling barns, taxes, politics; women speak in the vestibules of forthcoming suppers and the latest gossip; but not of the service. These people go to entertainments in the church, and when they leave every one has some notion about the play. They talk about it. Is the church service less real than the plays, or do people react differently toward it?

I do not believe people are less spiritual to-day. My neighbor comes over into the orchard this afternoon, and we both marvel about a bursting apple-blossom, and talk in a little while of the resurrection. My friend the station agent tells me he would like to hear a preacher who would use words like those Christ used. "He talked of hungering, thirsting, the salt losing its savor, of candles, moth, and rust, of fowls, reaping, lilies and grass, fruit, mustard seeds, vineyards, fishermen, of carpentry, foxes, birds, swine, and went to eat with the customs officer, Matthew, and the folks outside of the fold. He got into the life of the common folks. Why can't the ministers do that to-day? Then we would understand."

Does the Sunday paper take the place of the Sunday service? *Why don't they come to church?* I ask it not that I can answer it, but because I believe something is wrong, and because I believe there is in most people a real latent spiritual sense that is hungering for satisfaction. Does my friend the station agent state a reason, and do my comrades say something most soldiers feel?

Meredith Nicholson, in the "Atlantic" in 1912, wrote, "Should Smith go to Church?" These years and the war have done little to change the situation concerning which he wrote. All I wish to say here is that most people have a spiritual nature; more people would go to church if they found satisfaction for that nature in the service. For myself, I have found that satisfaction in the Church, and out of the Church in places I least expected.

One such experience came to me at two o'clock one morning in France. We were breaking camp in the open on a beautiful hillside sloping to a river. The mist was hanging in a perceptible cloud just over us, and above was the clear starlit sky. I stood sentry where I could see the picture. Reveille sounded, and in fifteen minutes, as by one touch of an electric button, but by six hundred hands, as many candles were lit before as many dog-tents. The mist became rays of purple light, and it was as though some magic super-touch had created sacred atmosphere for one's thought. Breaking camp for whither we knew not, one's thoughts were of the unknown. I scribbled on a piece of paper and tucked it into the rear of a leather photograph case I always carried. It reads:

"In the constant presence of death one reaches spiritual development that he could never otherwise attain, for the visualization of the dissolution of the flesh throws dependence on the indissoluble spirit. Perhaps this is the

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spiritual glory of war. It is too bad that most of humanity passes away without knowing it. I think I have talked and walked with God in the last few minutes. It was so very real, very human. I know I won't mind the hurt if it comes and I don't go back. I'll be with friends in a little while. There isn't much hero stuff connected with this over here. It is unattractive, brutal work, but I guess it is the biggest thing in the world now. It does not mean so much loss of individuality for the sake of a common good, but actual realization of self through sacrifice for an ideal. Ideals are intangible, and for days it has seemed as though there weren't any; but I believe they have never been as real and as near the surface. Perhaps this experience will reveal in the way we react to it what kind of men we are fundamentally because of the way we react to these ever-changing new daily experiences. I guess that is the one satisfaction we will get out of this."

My scribblings ended there. I am thankful I have carried them back myself. It was one of the experiences I had amongst mud, mess, and army doldrums.

I speak of it to assure my pastor of some spiritual stirrings as a soldier, and also to assure him there was not, in my army life at least, very much of the high spirituality said of it. We seemed to live, from reveille to taps, pretty much for the belly's sake, unconscious of spiritual changes within.

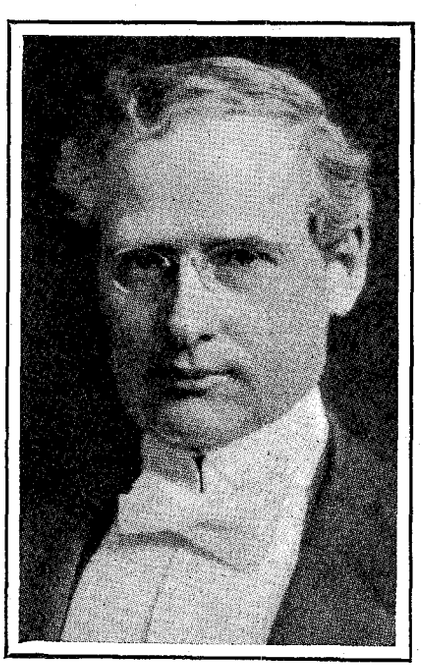
Perhaps the Church needs the testings of some great, rapid, soul-searching experience. Perhaps it needs to lift us out of the clay that is sticking to our feet and holding us to the humdrum affairs of life. I merely want to say that the common feelings most of us have contain the embryo of the spiritual that yearns for nurture, for growth.

II—A LITTLE CLINIC ON THE STATUS OF CHURCH-GOING

BY HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN

(C) Bachrach

REV. DR. GEORGE A. GORDON



REV. DR. A. Z. CONRAD

WHY do people go to church? But they don't. Haven't you read Dr. Jeremiah Croaker's lamentations in a recent number of the "Transcontinental Magazine" over the empty pews in city sanctuaries and the unoccupied horse-sheds behind the village meeting-house that are no longer tenanted by vehicles drawn by horses or propelled by gasoline? Don't you realize that all the great preachers are dead and that the theological seminaries are no good and that an army of high-salaried overhead officials are simply trying to galvanize the churches into a semblance of life by instituting artificial drives and campaigns, and that nobody goes anywhere except to dances and the movies?

Yes, we've read that article, and others like it. They are due to appear about once in five years with almost clocklike regularity and for at least ten days to furnish material for sapient comment on the part of the secular and religious press and for animated discussions at the ecclesiastical gatherings. But while the articles are being written and compliments and maledictions are being showered upon the authors something else is happening. And what is that? Oh, just a steady procession of men, women, and children Sunday after Sunday starting from hundreds of thousands of all kinds of homes in all parts of America and ending at the portals of churches of all sizes, shapes, and denominational affiliations.

Let us come at once to particulars. Let me take a cross-section of one of our larger cities and put it under the magnifying-glass for the purpose of observation. From one city we can learn, or at least infer, what is happening in the matter of church-going from coast to coast. Boston is as good a city as any in the country for our ecclesiastical clinic. Perhaps it is better than some, for Boston, Puritan city though it be by tradition, is not conspicuously orthodox to-day or nearly so devoted to church-going as, say, Toronto or Los Angeles. Boston has always been a seed-bed for religious fads. The faithful—whatever their peculiar faith—tend toward flock-

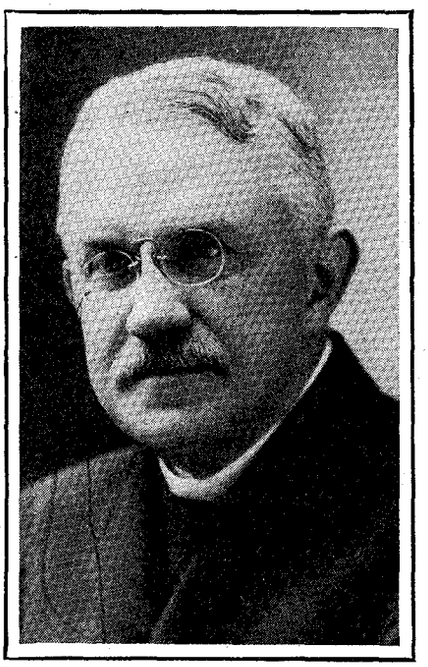
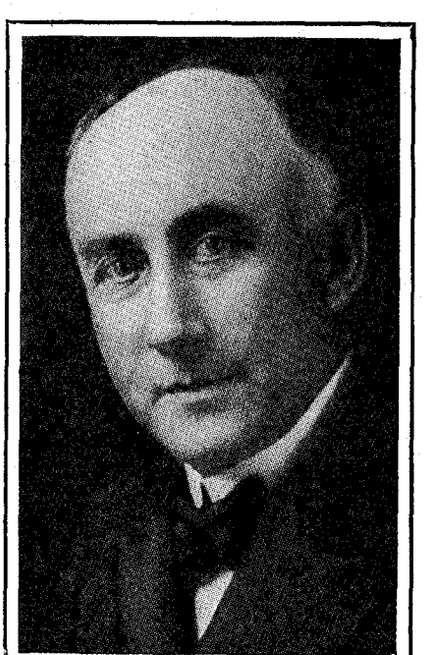


Photo by J. E. Purdy & Co.

DEAN E. S. ROUSMANIERE



REV. DR. CORTLAND MYERS

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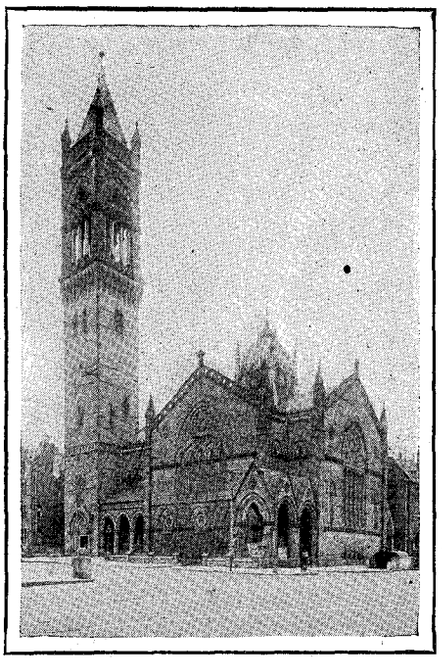


NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH

ing by themselves in the glory of their perfect independence. This drift multiplies the small groups and makes against unity and large unified demonstrations of the church-going habit.

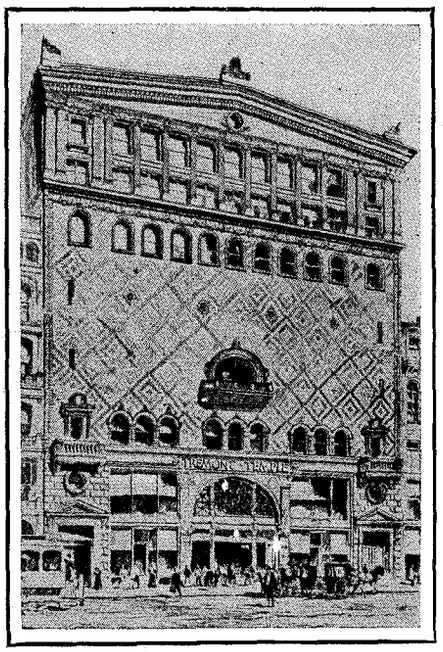
Nevertheless it is in Boston that we find to-day certain phenomena that rather disturb us when we jauntily declare that nobody goes to church; at least they should lead us to postpone the final obsequies, in honor of a good old custom received from the fathers, until we have candidly sought, not to pass a snap judgment based on a few scattered and misleading data, but to get an all-round view of the situation.

I have this current season attended service in five different Boston churches any one of which is a sufficient proof of the fact that people do go to church, notwithstanding the assertions of magazine writers and arm-chair critics. What is more to the point, people have been going to these churches in great numbers year after year, decade after decade, and will doubtless continue to go long after the weeping Jeremiahs have made their last contributions to the "Transcontinental Magazine" and the "Monday Afternoon Gazette." These five churches are Tremont Temple (Baptist), Park Street Church (Congregational), St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopalian), Old South Church (Congregational), and the Christian Science Church. They represent four different communions, but their denominational differences are less noticeable even than the variations in type.

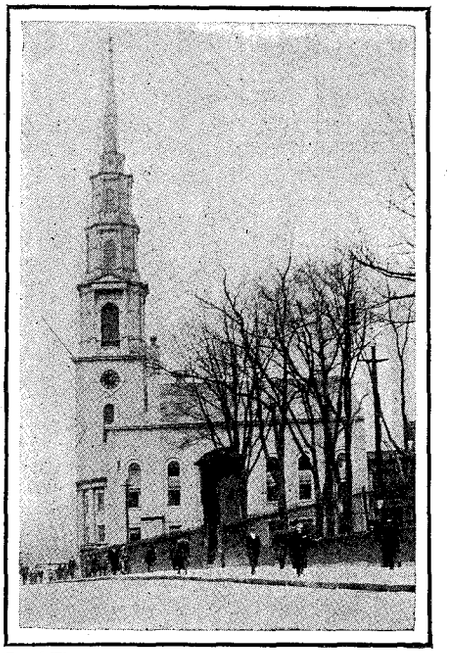
Tremont Temple is a good representative of the modern religious organization which caters to the crowd. A generation ago that observant evangelist Dwight L. Moody called Tremont Temple, because of its location, the best preaching station in America. Its ministers have usually been popular orators, as much at home on the platform as in the pulpit. The looks of the place suggests the concert hall. Indeed, all through the week the people go there to lectures, musical entertainments, and even the movies. The atmosphere on Sunday is not so very different from that of Saturday or Monday. To be sure, on Sunday twenty deacons in trim frock coats file onto the platform morning and evening with the pastor, Dr. Cortland Myers, but they are not so solemn that they cannot smile with the big audience when the preacher cracks a joke or even applaud when he indulges in sensational invectives against the city government or any offending official or private citizen who may be at the moment in the public eye.

At Park Street Church, only a stone's throw away from Tremont Temple, you find a no less evangelistic emphasis than at Tremont Temple but more dignity and no playing to the galleries. The temper of the service is earnest, sincere, straightforward. Old "Brimstone Corner," as it has been called for half a century, still stands for the old Gospel, but, as Dr. A. Z. Conrad meditates, expounds, and embodies it the persuasive note is louder than the dogmatic. Park Street, like Tremont Temple, draws its great audiences to a notable extent from the neighboring hotels and boarding-houses, though in the case of both the regular attendants include many who swarm from cities and towns all over Greater Boston.

Just a few steps farther down Tremont Street on any Sunday morning or evening you will find another congregation in size well on toward the thousand mark and often passing it. St. Paul's—the St. Paul's of an earlier day, when rectors like Vinton and Courtney were in their prime—has become during the last ten years the Cathedral church of the diocese, nobly



TREMONT TEMPLE



Paul Thompson
PARK STREET CHURCH

fulfilling even in a structure not built with that in view the functions of a central ecclesiastical establishment in which the corporate life of the diocese finds ample and beneficent expression.

But it is not chiefly because St. Paul's has a ranking superior to that of other churches that people flock thither Sundays and week-days, but because Dean E. S. Rousmaniere has made it a religious power house where influence is not measured by its contribution to the strengthening of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, but by its constant impact upon the life of the city and of the region. Dean Rousmaniere is a Low Churchman and cuts ecclesiastical corners whenever he pleases. He is not afraid to offer extemporaneous prayers, or to give out a Gospel song, or to condense the Scripture lessons of the morning into one reading. Nevertheless the service has a distinctively ritualistic quality and conforms in the main to the canons and rubrics of the Church. But forms and ceremonies do not smother the life of the spirit. That is fed almost continuously at St. Paul's through week-day classes in personal religion, prayer circles, and noon-day preaching services. St. Paul's is a pioneer in the use of certain cultural methods; it has a friendly feeling toward those who believe that Christianity can heal diseases, or at least greatly reduce their area and intensity. To put it tersely, St. Paul's specialty is religion.

At the Old South Church, on Copley Square, is to be seen every Sunday a congregation more fully representative of the brains, wealth, and culture of the city than any other congregation, Trinity and Emmanuel excepted. Judges of the Supreme Court, prominent lawyers, physicians, merchants, a host of teachers, and just now the Governor of the

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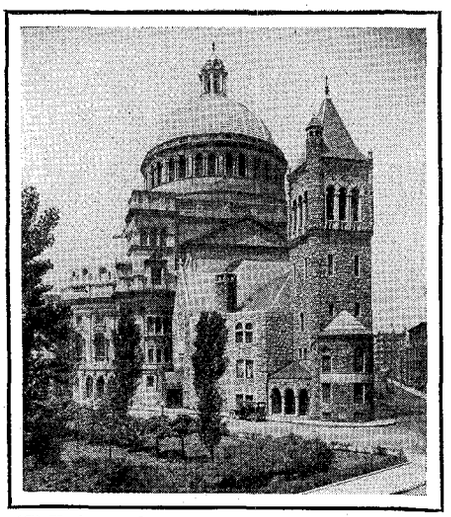


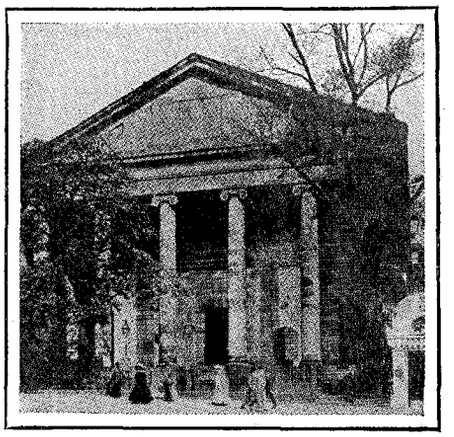
(C) Underwood
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOTHER CHURCH

Commonwealth, listen, week by week, to Dr. George A. Gordon, still, as for many years, the leader of the New England pulpit. Ushering is no easy task at the Old South, since the spaces directly beneath the pulpit and the gallery stairs have often to be requisitioned in the interests of late comers. The service of worship, while by no means severe, shows little in the way of the elaboration wrought out by some other churches of the Congregational persuasion. Apparently people go to Old South because they want to hear Dr. Gordon, to be invigorated by his broad, rugged faith, to be buoyed up by his optimism, to be refreshed by his unfailing good humor, to be enlightened concerning the great mysteries of life and death.

No such motive operates in the case of the thousands who attend the magnificent temple where the followers of Mary Baker Eddy assemble just to hear the Scripture and the week's readings from the text-book "of our revered leader." To the uninitiated, the casual dropper in at the Christian Science Mother Church, the hour—for that time limit is never exceeded—is likely to be a dull and even a dreary one. His temptation after gazing into the great vault and studying the adornment of pillars and ceiling and the legends on the walls will be to look around on those present and wonder just what brings them there Sunday after Sunday, Wednesday evening after Wednesday evening. The more one looks at them, the more they appear just like other people, just like the people he has seen at the four other crowded auditoriums. They really don't appear to be either cranks or dupes.

Thus much with regard to the material of our clinic. Now what are the conclusions? Only two at this time. One inference is that people go to church in Boston and elsewhere where other people go in considerable numbers and for a period of considerable length. A crowd draws a crowd. And the moral thereof is this: Locate your churches where they will be easily accessible. Do not multiply edifices beyond a certain point. Locate a few at strategic points and make them large enough to hold at least a thousand people. Then get your crowd moving toward them.

But how? There is the rub. One thing is true of all the five churches whose types of service have been briefly described. They all provide something real and deep-going for those who frequent them. The individual accent is different. The theology or the philosophy which reigns in this or that one of the five might be tabooed or at least severely criticised by others in the group. Nevertheless the religion which



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL

all are trying to defend and propagate is positive and relates itself to that which is deepest and best in every worshiper.

And the moral of their particular aspect of the whole matter is this: If you are going to open the doors of a church on a Sunday and invite people to enter, you must have something very definite, positive, and satisfying to offer them. And year in and year out nothing draws like religion.

Not long ago a belated man made the rounds of at least three of the five churches just characterized, only to find every seat taken. Not caring to stand for an hour, he started for his home. On the way he noticed several people ascending a stairway. He followed them into a small upper room, where he found a score of persons setting forth the reasons why people do not go to church. Had he ventured to tell them of his evening's experience they would have still clung to their misconceptions. For some people are never convinced and some discussions go on forever.

FEWER, AND BETTER, MEN

BY KINGSLEY MOSES

THERE is a yarn about the Pennsylvania State Police—probably true—to the effect that a single trooper was despatched to a turbulent mining town to quell a riot.

"Did they send only one trooper?" exclaimed the town's mayor, aghast and panic-stricken.

"You only got one riot, haven't you?" was the bland answer.

And, after all, who wouldn't rather have one trooper of that magnificent constabulary than a squad of ill-drilled irregulars.

Very much the same thing applies in business. Slowly, painfully slowly in some cases, it seems, large employers of labor are beginning to appreciate the folly and extravagance of hiring recklessly and firing wantonly as the conditions of the day, or even hour, dictate. Loyalty, *esprit de corps*, pride in the organization to which they belong, is a quality most desirable of cultivation among the workers. And it goes without saying that the man who holds his job precariously from day to day can have but little interest in his stewardship.

During all the period of depression of the last eight months no more suggestive feature has been brought to light than the increase, in many instances, of average pay per man, despite the widespread condition of unemployment and the universal general reduction of pay per employee averaging 6.4 per cent over the whole country.

On May 14 the Associated Press reported that plants employing 1,700,000 last year were operating with 25 per cent less men this year, or, to give the exact figures, plants which employed 1,737,717 workers on April 1, 1920, were using but 1,303,792 workers a year later. Total pay-rolls had dropped in the same period from $52,286,463 to $36,726,380. Of the industries suffering most heavily were rubber manufactories with a drop of 64 per cent, building with a falling off of 60 per cent, the automobile industry 55.2 per cent, and iron and steel producers 41.5 per cent.

Yet, notwithstanding this heavy falling away in industrial activities, certain sections, notably the Federal Reserve districts of Dallas and San Francisco, showed an actual increase in wages per man; while in the New York district, despite a decrease in employment of 18.1

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per cent, there was an increase—infinitesimal, true, but an increase nevertheless—of one-half of one per cent in the pay of the men who were actually working.

Which means, to plagiarize from the demand attributed to Dr. Walter H. Page for "fewer, and better, books," "fewer, and better, men."

CATCHING BREATH

THAT the period of industrial depression just past has not been a time of unleavened tribulation to some manufacturers may be accepted without much question. High-speed production had worn out executives as well as workers, and the first let-down was not entirely unwelcome. As the depression continued, and we were actually confronted with hard times, things began to look grave; but for many of the important industries in this country the hibernation of the winter of '21 has been rather salutary. Everything had got into a deplorable muddle, extravagance was the order of the day, waste the custom, slovenliness the habit. Labor was overbearing and disorganized; capital was defiant and a little fearful. The near panic gave every one time to catch breath.

So out of this riot of excess and the lean days inevitably resultant the business life of the United States seems today to be developing into a more sane and satisfactory routine. The lowering of commercial rediscount rates generally and the inrush of gold, together with the steady rise of the exchange rates of the more important European nations, foretells a healthy future. And the attitude of many industrial leaders prompts to optimism.

And in industry particularly comes the conviction that the basis of operation for the future will be real work. Not two days' pay for half a day's work, nor a double price for a half-quality product; but a day's good pay for a good day's work, and a fair price for a first-class staple. This schedule of industry will doubtless prevail in mercantile activities as well.

It is going to be hard on the drone. Yes; but we must remember where the term itself originates, and recall the entomological fact that the winged drone's life, while merry, is very, very short. All in all, most of us will be well satisfied. For those who are not—well, Mr. Haywood, and doubtless many of his friends who are still with us, know the way to Russia.

From now on it appears that the race is to be to the steady rather than to the swift. The worker is recognizing that as well as the employer. I have an acquaintance in a rolling-mill near Niagara Falls who has philosophically sold his limousine, wiped out vain memories of the one-time wage of fifty dollars a day, and gone back to the not-to-be-despised sum of a dollar an hour.

A taxi driver remarked to me this morning, rather superciliously, as he surveyed the pickets of a water-front strike: "Them—they don't know when they're well off. Most of 'em ain't good enough to hold a real job, anyway. I'll tell the world it's a elluvva time to strike now!"

There is, thank Heaven, a great deal of sound horse sense among the "plain people." We may be sincerely thankful that we are a democracy of "plain people" rather than an oligarchy of "college theorists." What Bolshevism we find in America comes rather from our alien guests and our adolescent intellectuals than from the environs of lathe and roller and riveting hammer.

HIRING AND FIRING

As an indication of the importance industrial executives attach nowadays to securing the right sort of labor it is interesting to note the care exercised in hiring applicants for work. Of several hundred large plants visited in the East not more than ten or twelve were without carefully administered employment offices, where from one to four men devoted their entire time to ascertaining the character and ability of the would-be operative. In one of the largest foundries in New York State the examination includes, not only determination as to the man's capability to fill the job, but requires too a thorough medical examination and a search back through the man's working record for several years to discover if the newcomer is likely to prove a disturbing or incendiary influence.

At the opposite end of the engagement—as we may say—the power of firing is no longer, in first-class plants, solely in the hands of the foremen. The foreman, instead, quietly and without the knowledge of the man considered unworthy, lays his estimate before the manager of employment, discusses the case thoroughly, and leaves the rest to the employment man's decision. Such complete records of each individual are now kept that often a man apparently deserving of immediate discharge is found to be potentially one of the most valuable hands, and after an interview with the employment manager is sent back to work—preferably under another foreman—and in the end turns out useful and dependable.

For there is temperament in the shop as well as in the studio, and the excitable, high-strung, pugnacious workman is sometimes the most valuable. Temperament and intelligence have, it seems, an unfortunate yet persistent habit of existing side by side.

There is the almost amusing instance of a plant in Buffalo, a plant, incidentally, which has done just about as much business during the past year as in any other year of its existence, in defiance of the theory that business could not be done.

Some years ago that concern found itself with a wholesale and remarkably well organized strike on its hands. So close was the unity between the strikers, indeed, that when the president of the plant sent out letters to the home addresses of the individual strikers, offering them their jobs back again at the old rate, every one of those letters, neatly tied in a bundle, was returned without comment to the executive desk. Naturally enough, the strike was ultimately won by the operatives. But, instead of taking revenge later on, the new management held those men; and still holds them. The past year's record of business is the answer.

THE COST OF CARELESSNESS

TEN years ago the average industrial executive would not have known what you meant had you begun to discuss "labor turnover." To-day exact figures on the cost of hiring and firing are compiled in the majority of large plants, and cognizance is taken of this once-ignored item of expense. To secure a new man in normal times, reckoning in the cost of employing, training, decreased production, wastage, liability to accident, etc., runs anywhere from a figure of $50 per individual to a sum of over $300, depending upon the technical character of the work demanded and the perfection of the particular plant's employment and training system. The labor turnover, figured on a yearly basis, will run all the way from twenty-five per cent on upwards to two hundred or three hundred per cent; that is, in the course of a year a firm may have to employ new hands to the extent of one-quarter of its normal force, or it may have to employ men to a total of three times its normal force—and the latter figure, while high, is not unknown in certain lines of industry. Figuring on the very minimum basis of cost, one can easily estimate what this sum would amount to yearly for a concern employing the rather conservative total of one thousand men. Moreover, the money so spent is a dead loss.

Is it any wonder, then, that careful employers are coming to realize the truth that it is cheaper to get good men, and fewer men, and then hold those men?

The most interesting example of this policy in a mature form is instanced by another large Buffalo plant, employing from eight hundred to a thousand operatives. At this plant exact figures are kept week by week showing the number of operatives employed, their production average, their pay average, and, of course, the total weekly pay-rolls.

Last November the executive in charge of this plant—which is, again, a plant that has not shown any material decrease in business during the past depression—decided that he was paying out good money to a lot of operatives who were more or less flagrantly soldiering on their jobs. So he discharged twenty per cent of his whole force. Did production drop? Yes, it did. But, while the total number laid off was twenty per cent of the force, the total drop in production for the weeks imme-

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diately following was just one and one-half per cent. Of the men who remained, the average wage per man was actually increased.

PLUS FIVE CENTS AN HOUR

THIS same plant has the rather unique system of paying a two-cent-an-hour bonus to every worker who has a two-year record of service, three cents an hour extra for three years, and so on up to five cents an hour plus the regular wage to workers whose duration of service is five years or more. And the proportion of five-year men is actually increasing month by month. An expensive system? Perhaps. But the record of this concern for successful business, particularly during the past eight months, when salesmen said you couldn't sell twenty-dollar gold pieces for a five-dollar bill, is pretty convincing. Incidentally, the salesmen of this concern have the almost unbelievable record of an average of sixteen years in the company's employ.

More and more employers are beginning to recognize that this sort of system pays. There are many plants yet, it is true, where employment remains in the hands of some chance incompetent. In one foundry, for example, the little Russian employment boss told me that they didn't want brains: "Nutthin but muscles we want, nutthin but muscles!" recalling the dictum of the old army martinet who wished they'd invent a soldier without anything in his skull save eyeballs to sight with. I later discovered that the employment boss cited was engaged, apparently entirely, for his ability to handle fluently "all those Hunkie languages."

There are, certainly, several lines of industry where brains do not seem to be required to any perceptible degree; but even in such industries as these it would appear probable that the very dumb ignorance of the workers would be responsive to fair and considerate treatment. There is something very pathetic in the plea, overheard in one employment office: "Look here, boss, why can't we know when we're goin' to be throwed out of a job a little while ahead, so's we can look around for another in time?"

That America, pre-eminent in advertising, in salesmanship, in marketing, in invention, in perfection of machinery, in cost accounting, in efficiency methods, should have paid but little attention to the one element upon which production absolutely and finally depends, the human, individual worker, is rather a paradox. But that American industry is beginning to wake up to the neglect is evident everywhere. And the time will come when a man who will last forty years will be as noteworthy as a battery that can endure four seasons—and as deserving of advertisement.

THE DOMINION OF IRELAND

IS IT POSSIBLE?

BY ELEANOR MARKELL

IN a preceding article (in The Outlook for June 8) Miss Markell described sympathetically Ireland's past grievances and present turmoil. She concluded that it is in the field of government, not of material welfare, that Ireland waits for her rights; and if the British are to blame for the past the Irish are to blame for the present. If the Irish could agree on a programme, "there is hardly any concession," she said, "economic or political, short of separation from the Empire that the British Government would not grant them." In the present article Miss Markell describes a programme on which it is hoped all elements can unite.—THE EDITORS.

WHEN the British Government started to frame the present Home Rule Act, there were three rocks which it had to avoid:

Partition between the north and south of Ireland, because southern Ireland would never agree to it.

Complete union of Ireland, north and south, in one parliament, because Ulster would never agree to it.

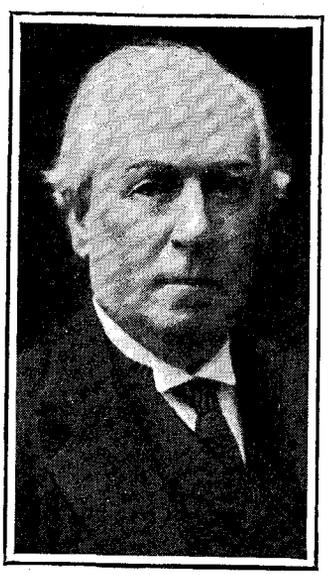
Separation of Ireland from the Empire, because England would never agree to it.

The result has been a poor compromise, satisfactory to no one of the groups. The Constitutional Nationalists condemn it; Sinn Fein repudiates it; southern Unionists are apprehensive over it; the business men of every part of Ireland fear its effects on industry and commerce; and Ulster, although accepting it, would prefer to retain her old relations with England.

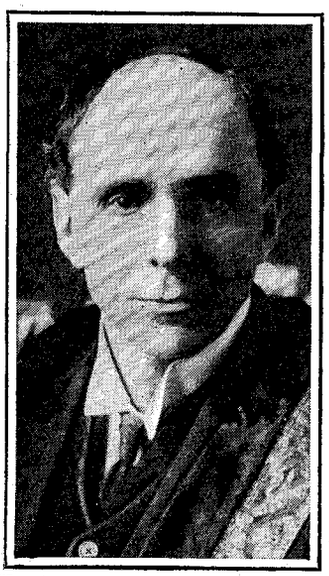
Briefly, the act provides for a parliament in the six Ulster counties to the northeast — Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, and Down—and one for all the rest of Ireland, including the three Ulster counties of Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan, which are seventy-eight per cent Catholic. It also authorizes a joint council of forty

Keystone
SIR SAMUEL HOARE

Keystone
VISCOUNT GREY



Bain
HERBERT ASQUITH



Keystone
LORD ROBERT CECIL

"It is a noteworthy fact that leading Englishmen of both parties—Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Grey, Mr. Asquith, and Lord Robert Cecil—have come out recently in Parliament for Dominion Rule for Ireland"

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members, twenty from each of these local parliaments, to confer upon certain matters of common interest. Control of Ireland's army, navy, and foreign affairs is left with the Imperial Government.

It is in the economic field that the act most lamentably fails, for it does not give Ireland control over the principal parts of her financial policy—the collection of her customs, excise, income and super tax, and excess profits tax. These are all left in the hands of the Imperial Parliament, which takes charge of their collection and before turning the revenue over to the Belfast and Dublin parliaments deducts $90,000,000 for Ireland's contribution to Imperial expenditure.

This is not self-government. Canada and Australia are free to decide whether they shall make any contribution at all to Imperial defense and, if at all, what form it shall take and the amount. All loyal Irishmen admit that Ireland should contribute to the Imperial service. On account of her war profits and recent prosperity they could probably pay as much as $90,000,000, but they demand the right of all free men to decide on the question themselves. Fiscal autonomy is the essence of self-government. If Ireland has no control over her customs, excise, income, and super tax, she will still be in fact governed by Westminster. If the Irish are not to be responsible for their own affairs, the old bitterness and the old grievances will continue and the moderates in Ireland be left with no counter-proposals to the sweeping programme of Sinn Fein.

But here is where the third major factor in Irish affairs makes its force felt. This act was framed with a view to Ulster's needs. I was told on unquestionable authority in Belfast how, at the opening of the war, with 100,000 Ulster volunteers under arms, Carson's Volunteers formed to resist separation from England, a delegation from Ulster waited upon the Government in London and obtained a pledge that Ulster would not be coerced. It was the price for Ulster's co-operation in the war, and as a result of that pledge 75,000 of her army of 100,000 entered the war with England. Ulster furnished as many men for the British army as all the rest of Ireland combined, and as a result Ulster's position to-day is far stronger than it was before the war. Englishmen cannot forget that Ulster was loyal in her hour of greatest need, and England cannot now in honor desert Ulster.

What Ulster wants, as I was told many times in Belfast, is a continuance of the union with England. She accepts this act only because she can adjust her relations with England in her separate parliament. It is certainly a unique position. It is as if the Southern States of America in 1861 had been ready to fight, not for the right to secede, but to remain in the Union. And yet there are not wanting competent observers both in England and Ireland who find the wall between north and south breaking down in places. It is commerce and industry, finance, labor, which is bringing them together. The north and south are every year more dependent on each other. Irish banks operate impartially in all four provinces. Irish products pass freely into every county.

Ulster is being held to her old position by a highly organized minority; a minority, however, of high intelligence and in possession of a large part of the wealth of Ireland.

It is a noteworthy fact that leading Englishmen of both parties—Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Grey, Mr. Asquith, and Lord Robert Cecil—have come out recently in Parliament for Dominion Rule for Ireland. That is the plan which Sir Horace Plunkett has been consistently urging for years. That plan would call for only one parliament for the whole of Ireland. As a self-governing Dominion, Ireland would cease to be represented at Westminster; but she would be represented along with the other self-governing Dominions in the League of Nations, and in whatever Imperial conference or council of Parliament may at any time be established. All Irish legislation would be enacted in Ireland. The Irish Parliament, through an Irish executive responsible to it, would have complete control of internal government, and would fix, levy, and collect all taxes, including duties of customs and excise. It is more than probable that the Irish Parliament would find it to its interest to conclude a free-trade agreement with England, from which Ireland derives most of the raw materials for her industry and in whose markets she sells most of her produce and manufactures. The essential thing is that the trade relations between the two islands should be *mutually agreed*, and not, as heretofore, dictated by the more powerful country.

The naval and military defense of the whole of these islands—England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—would remain, as now, under a single central control at Westminster, but no authority other than the Irish Parliament would have power to impose compulsory service upon Irishmen. Ireland would make an agreed contribution to the naval and diplomatic services in money, in kind, or both.

As for Ulster, "Under a Dominion status the rights of minorities can be constitutionally recognized and their wishes respected in a multiplicity of ways, and the Ulster difficulties can be met in the Irish Constitution as analogous difficulties have been met elsewhere within the Empire."

Sinn Fein is not as dominant as its numbers at the last election would seem to indicate. The different organizations within the Sinn Fein are held together by hatred of England. Lord Robert Cecil said in the House of Lords recently that England had never erred in her colonial policy when she gave much—it was when she gave too little that she had her greatest troubles. He instanced South Africa as a case in point. He was urging the Dominion plan for Ireland and was arguing that if England was sufficiently generous in her offer the old opposition would lose its force. There are indications in Ireland that this is true.

Sinn Feiners realize the blow their movement received when it failed of American National indorsement, and they may yet throw the weight of their influence to induce Ulster, fully guaranteed as to her religious, political, and economic interests, to come in under the Dominion plan. If that were to come about, the co-operation of those two strongest forces in Ireland to-day would mean a settlement, for all that England asks for herself is that the strategic unity of the islands be preserved.

It is perhaps not generally known that Sinn Fein sought the co-operation of Ulster in 1914 and made a formal offer with full guaranties of Ulster interests. Ulster at that time was in no mood for compromise, but Ulster knows and Sinn Fein knows that back of the political lies a social revolt in Ireland to-day. It is not confined to any one part of the country, and it will affect all interests—the Church, labor, industry.

If in the end the saner elements prevail, there will emerge an Ireland modernized and ready to take its place in world relations. Southern Ireland will be less under the domination of the Church and Ulster of the masters of industry. But the first step toward that goal is putting their house in order politically. Community of interest is already drawing the rank and file of Ulster and Dublin together in defiance of the will of the leaders. The extremists on both sides will fail.

Appreciation, mutual and just, is the master word for divided Ireland as well as for England. Ireland has much to contribute of value to the Empire. The ardent patriotism, the purity taught by Catholic discipline, the standard of values which puts the invisible above the visible and refuses to make money lord of the Irish world, the deep religious sentiment, the family affection, the seat at the hearth for God's poor still to be found in many a fuchsia-covered cabin, are traits which are worthy additions to the psychology of the Empire, and it may yet be that the nation which has furnished leaders to England's army, navy, press, and diplomatic service for at least a century, whose extremists have held up Westminster off and on for the last fifty years, whose intellect has resuscitated a literature and whose spirit has made itself felt down through the ages, may yet find an honored place within the British Empire.

Unfortunately, this is far from being an academic question for us Americans. When the British flag cannot fly on Fifth Avenue, when Committees of One Hundred are formed in our own country to investigate conditions in Ireland while that country is still under the rule of Great Britain, a nation friendly to us, we realize the menace this question presents to our relations with Great Britain.

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THE BOOK TABLE

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF WALTER DE LA MARE[1]

THERE is something both forbidding and challenging about the phrase "Collected Poems." It is forbidding because it too often cloaks pretentious unimportance. It is challenging because it suggests a finality of achievement upon which the poet's reputation must stand or fall.

In the present instance, however, no one familiar with the work of Walter De La Mare as it has appeared in magazines and scattered volumes will associate any thought of pretentiousness with his collected works. Nor need Mr. De La Mare fear that his challenge will be considered either boastful or premature.

These two volumes can only strengthen the widespread feeling that Mr. De La Mare belongs in the forefront of modern lyricists. In imagination, in restraint, in simplicity and maturity of form and content, there are few who are his equal. He is disciplined without loss of spontaneity, he combines the enthusiasm of youth with the unobtrusive technical excellence of the poet who has already achieved.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Mr. De La Mare's verse is the impression of reserve power which it conveys to the reader. He is like a singer who in filling a drawing-room with his voice never exceeds the limitations of the chamber in which he sings and who yet succeeds in conveying the impression that he could as easily fill Carnegie Hall. To convey the impression of possessing a tremendous reserve is almost as valuable for the lyricist and the singer as the actual possession of it.

To possess this power is also to possess the power of suggestion—the power to evoke from the reader's mind such elements of creative imagination as it may contain. The poet who does not share with his reader the task of creating beauty has failed in one of the chief purposes of his art.

After a poet has gathered his poems into a collected edition perhaps he should be spared the test of fragmentary quotation. Yet, after all, that is the test which time will in the end apply to every lyric poet. If from a great body of his verse a few poems survive, as a few poems of Herrick's have survived, to become a part of the racial consciousness, the poet will have achieved the rarest and highest distinction which can come to him.

We make no such definite prophecy concerning the poems which we quote here. They are chosen to illustrate some of the qualities in De La Mare's verse which we have accented in this review. Here, for instance, is a poem on a subject which has often tempted the pens of poets and poetasters. There is certainly nothing unusual in its theme. It is simplicity itself in phrase and rhythm, and yet, or perhaps we should say, therefore, it has a distinction which makes it memorable. It is called "Evening."

When twilight darkens, and one by one,
The sweet birds to their nests have gone;
When to green banks the glowworms bring
Pale lamps to brighten evening;
Then stirs in his thick sleep the owl
Through the dewy air to prowl.

Hawking the meadows swiftly he flits,
While the small mouse atrembling sits
With tiny eye of fear upcast
Until his brooding shape be past,
Hiding her where the moonbeams beat,
Casting black shadows in the wheat.

Now all is still: the field-man is
Lapped deep in slumbering silentness.
Not a leaf stirs, but clouds on high
Pass in dim flocks across the sky,
Puffed by a breeze too light to move
Aught but these wakeful sheep above.

O what an arch of light now spans
These fields by night no longer Man's!
Their ancient Master is abroad,
Walking beneath the moonlight cold:
His presence is the stillness, He
Fills earth with wonder and mystery.

The reference which we have made to Herrick's verse perhaps makes appropriate the quotation of a poem which that singer might have been glad to include in "The Hesperides," called "When the Rose is Faded:"

When the rose is faded,
Memory may still dwell on
Her beauty shadowed,
And the sweet smell gone.

That vanishing loveliness,
That burdening breath
No bond of life hath then
Nor grief of death.

'Tis the immortal thought
Whose passion still
Makes of the changing
The unchangeable.

Oh, thus thy beauty,
Loveliest on earth to me,
Dark with no sorrow, shines
And burns, with Thee.

There is a third poem in these two volumes which may be quoted too as supplemental testimony concerning the directness, simplicity, and beauty of this poet's style:

TREES

Of all the trees in England,
Her sweet three corners in,
Only the Ash, the bonnie Ash
Burns fierce while it is green.

Of all the trees in England,
From sea to sea again,
The Willow loveliest stoops her boughs
Beneath the driving rain.

Of all the trees in England,
Past frankincense and myrrh,
There's none for smell, of bloom and smoke,
Like Lime and Juniper.

Of all the trees in England,
Oak, Elder, Elm, and Thorn,
The Yew alone burns lamps of peace
For them that lie forlorn.

The three poems which we have quoted do not by any means measure the range of Mr. De La Mare's powers as a poet. For instance, some of his verse has a whimsical fancy as delightful as anything in Sir James Barrie's prose. We shall leave poems of this type unquoted, for it is safer for critics to point out what they consider beautiful than that which appeals to them as belonging in the realm of whimsy. The literary toastmaster—that title describes at least one of the functions of book reviewers—cannot destroy beauty by hailing its presence. Humor is a more delicate plant.

Mr. De La Mare is an old-fashioned poet—praise be! It is hard to turn from his two volumes without wondering what the so-called newer poets think that they have gained in return for their abandonment of "conventional" form. We do not believe that Mr. De La Mare ever felt any restriction of his spirit because he has chosen to speak in both rhythm and rhyme. As every one knows, when Mr. De La Mare speaks in prose he is master of that medium as well, but he has yet to confuse the separate functions of the two arts.

Mr. De La Mare knows that poetry, if it is to enter into something more than the minds of its readers, must have the quality of memorableness. A beauty which is forgotten is a dead beauty so far as the world is concerned. The haunting necromancy of the great poems of our race, the magic which has lifted the names of their writers above that of statesmen and warriors, has not been born of unrestrained liberty.

It may be that only a handful of Mr. De La Mare's poems will endure beyond the present generation. It would be a bold critic who prophesied a longer life for any poem. But Mr. De La Mare's feet are set upon the way which has been found surest.

[1] Collected Poems. By Walter De La Mare. 2 vols. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $5.

BOOKS RECEIVED

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

PARADOX OF THE WORLD (THE). Sermons. By John Omans, D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

PAUL'S COMPANIONS. By David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D. (Book No. 2, The Burrell Series.) The American Tract Society, New York. $1.25.

TRUTHS WE LIVE BY (THE). By Jay William Hudson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

MY MOUNTAINS. By Roselle Theodore Cross. The Stratford Company, Boston. $2.50.

WAR BOOKS

AT THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL. By Captain Peter E. Wright. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

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THE EDITORS' MAIL BAG

THE PEACE RESOLUTION

A BRIEF notice in The Outlook of May 11 concerning the "Knox Peace Resolution" concludes with these words: "We have never before ended a state of war by Congressional resolution. But it is argued that it may lawfully be so ended, since the power to declare war implies the power to declare peace."

Is this a fair and reasonable conclusion? Is there not a strong presumption that the inference is unwarranted? Like the power to declare war, the power to declare peace is a most important function. If the Constitution intended to allow the Congress this power, would it have left that fact to be merely implied and inferred? Would it not, rather, have stated the fact in plain, definite, unmistakable language?

What was the actual intention of the framers of the Constitution? We need only appeal to the records. Article IX of the Articles of Confederation gave the Continental Congress the right and power "to determine" peace, as well as "to determine" war. But the Convention which framed the Constitution declined to readopt the former provision in the new instrument that superseded the Articles of Confederation. President Madison tells the story in his account of the debates of the Convention. When the provision giving the Congress the power "to declare war" was under consideration, a member proposed that the words "and peace" be added. After full discussion, it was *unanimously rejected.* Why? Because under the Articles of Confederation it had proved troublesome and embarrassing. Joseph Story, a one-time eminent Justice of the Supreme Court, testifies to the same effect in his work on the Constitution, that this function was denied Congress "upon the plain ground that it more properly belonged to the treaty-making power," the executive department.

Do we need more conclusive proof to show that the fathers of the Constitution deliberately refused to endow the Congress with the power to declare peace? The Constitution evidently contemplates that a state of war shall be ended, not by a Congressional resolution, but through a formal treaty of peace, negotiated by the Executive and duly ratified by the Senate.

If the Constitutionality of the peace resolution were submitted to the Supreme Court, it is difficult to believe that, in the face of all these facts, the Court would pronounce the resolution Constitutional. If the Congress has Constitutional authority to declare an end of a state of war, why has it never before asserted that power during the more than one hundred and thirty years since the Constitution was adopted in 1787, nor even claimed it as one of the prerogatives of the legislative department of our Government?

WINTHROP D. SHELDON.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TEDIOUS
AND
BRIEF?
THAT
IS
HOT ICE.

Midsummer Night's Dream.

A BIT OF A BLANKET STIFF

ONCE I was a policeman on the night beat in a little town. The land was full of what some are pleased to call "hoboes," "bums," "blanket stiffs." My lot was cast amongst them. I was sent to arrest them and to herd them on. There was a night when the rain fell and the wind blew, when, as is their custom, the seven churches all had their doors shut and when I had fourteen of these men gathered in one little rickety shed and with my policeman's hands stole a bale of hay to furnish them bedding.

One night a "blanket stiff" came up to me.

"Mister," says he, "I am going to blow down the track in the mornin'. I wants to shake before I go." We shook hands. "The boys says you're the squarest cop from Seattle to San Diego," he added as he turned away.

The world can keep her golden baubles and her necklaces of amethysts. There is a little gem that glows brighter than them all. It rests beneath the footstool of God, and every hand of his many children is welcome to gather its beautiful rays—they are free. A little gem called Friendship. It is known, too, as Love.

I am a bit of a "blanket stiff." You are a bit of a cop—watching the ways of the world about you with a guarding eye. You seem to be square and friendly. You get the idea?

Sincerely, BILL.

A name common as roadside weeds? Good from the lips of a down-and-out—good enough for the lips of an emperor. Cheerioh.

When in the army Y, I was being introduced by a certain "Religious Work Director" to a great "Evangelist." Says he, "Bill is a queer sort of man. He is always sticking up for the under dog."

What's queer in that? One does not find the feet of the Son of the Carpenter shod with golden sandals and lounging in the halls of Cæsar. One finds him dusty, walking the sun-scorched byways where the toilers go staggered under heavy loads.

Yes, it is so. B. M. ADAMS.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

OLD days are brought vividly back to mind by the receipt of an Outlook subscription form issued in 1896, together with the required remittance for a three months' subscription, from one of our friends in Birmingham, Alabama. Our friend, although inclosing the money, forgot to sign his name and address. If he sees this paragraph and will disclose his identity, we shall be glad to enter his name for the subscription. This ancient subscription form sets a lively pace for present-day promotion work. It announces for 1897 "a popular life of the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone," by Justin McCarthy, and articles by Sir Walter Besant of London, the Rev. Charles Wagner of Paris, Professor Lanciani of Rome, Professor von Soden of Berlin, and Professor Wuarin of Geneva. It announces "The Historic Utterances of General Grant," presented with comment by General James Grant Wilson, and "Lincoln as a Literary Man," by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Other distinguished contributors to The Outlook of twenty-four years ago, it appears, were Bishop Huntington of New York, Dr. Washington Gladden, Octave Thanet, Hamlin Garland, Brander Matthews, Lady Henry Somerset, and Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago. Dr. Lyman Abbott was then, as now, Editor-in-Chief and Hamilton W. Mabie was Associate Editor. Others on the editorial staff were R. D. Townsend, Charles B. Spahr, Elbert F. Baldwin, Amory H. Bradford, James M. Whiton, and Mrs. Lillian W. Betts.

SHE looked like a charwoman who might have stepped out of a Barrie play. She asked at the news-stand in the Times Square station of the New York subway for the latest number of The Outlook. She started to give the vender a dime, but was informed that the price was 15 cents. "That's all right," she said, with a bit of a brogue; "whatever it costs, I'll pay it." She received her copy of The Outlook and walked away with a look of delight. This was on Friday, May 13. She did not look able to buy many periodicals. If she will drop in at the offices of The Outlook and identify herself, we shall be glad to send her The Outlook for a year with our compliments.

"I have read many sermons on immortality," writes a subscriber, "but never one more convincing than Miss Lee Ramsdell's First Prize letter in the issue of May 11. Her open style and almost boyish avoidance of emotion in touching the most tender of topics has revitalized the age-old promises without which all human struggle would seem useless. 'Death Became a Friend' has been filed with Lyman Abbott's 'The Other Room,' Mabie's 'Parables of Life,' Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and a few other treasures of spiritual supremacy as healing balm for those void moments in life when our paths must be lighted through another's vision because our own sight has grown dim."

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

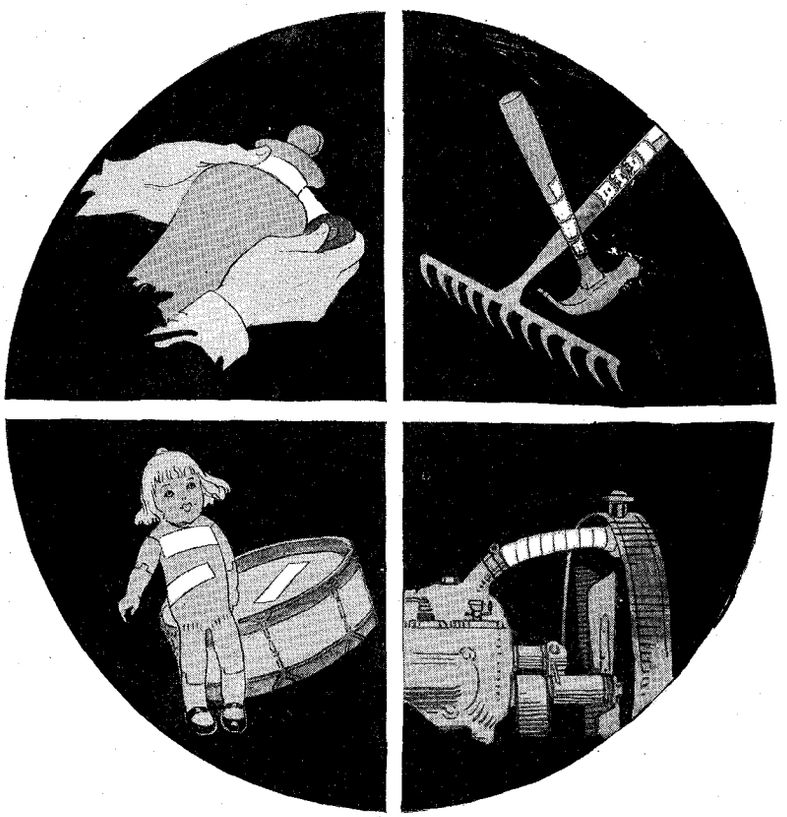
ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN is a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook, with which he has been connected since 1893. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Williams College. He is author of a book entitled "The World War."

HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, D.D., is Editor-in-Chief of the "Congregationalist." Upon his graduation from Amherst he became principal of the high school at Granby, Massachusetts. He then studied theology at Hartford and at Yale Divinity School. Upon receiving his B.D. he joined the staff of the "Congregationalist," with which he has been connected ever since. He received his doctorate from Oberlin. He has been recently chosen head of the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts.

ANDREW TEN EYCK is a lawyer whose articles on foreign affairs are known to the readers of The Outlook. In contrast to Dr. Bridgman's views of church-going, which are those of a clergyman, Mr. Ten Eyck presents a layman's view. He is a graduate of New York University. He received his legal education at the Harvard Law School, the New York University Law School, and at the University of Paris. He has been secretary of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America; has been special correspondent of the New York "Tribune" and of the New York "Sun," and has been on the editorial staff of the Albany "Knickerbocker Press;" has been secretary to John H. Finley, the Commissioner of Education for the State of New York; was an assistant of Elihu Root at the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915; was Director in war loans; director of the American Red Cross; executive director of New York University. In the war he served first with the 310th Field Artillery, 79th Division. His experience included a year's service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. It may or may not be significant in respect to church-going that while in the army he became an expert on camouflage. His home is at Selkirk, New York.

KINGSLEY MOSES is a writer on industrial and other subjects. He has contributed occasional articles to other periodicals besides The Outlook. He is a son of the late dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of Long Island. He received his education at St. Luke's, at St. Paul's, and at Dartmouth College, and after graduation he became a teacher at St. Andrew's School, at Concord, Massachusetts. During the war he enlisted as a private in the aviation section of the Regular Army in August, 1917, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces, September, 1917, to February, 1919. He was a sergeant-major in the aviation section at Foggia, Italy.

ELEANOR MARKELL has traveled widely and studied conditions in foreign countries. She gives lectures in New York and other places on the subject of world problems. Her article in this issue is a sequel to the article which appeared in The Outlook for June 8.



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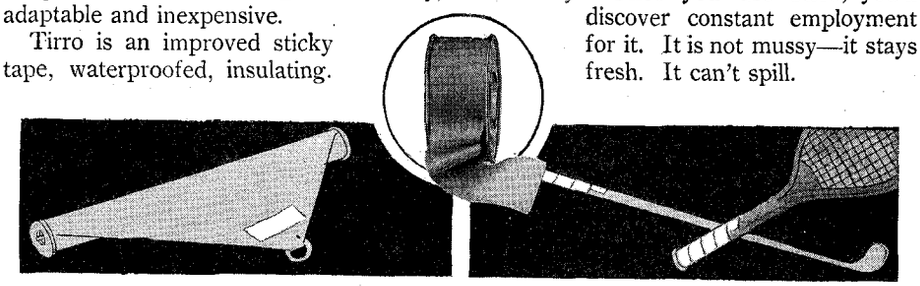

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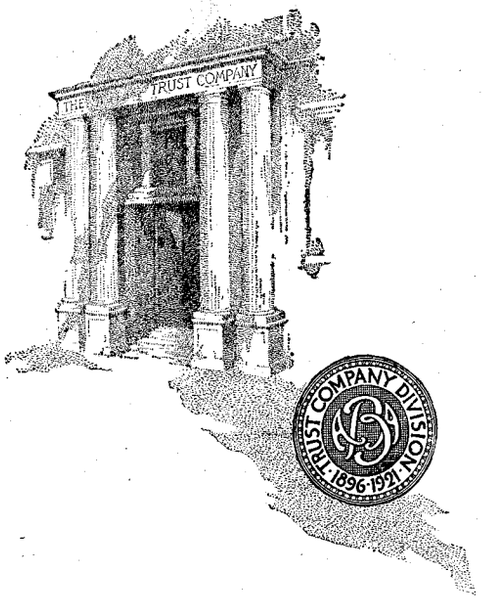

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DEFLATION

THE New York "Tribune" chart showing the price trend of the New York stock market discloses the fact that the average price of thirty industrial stocks was slightly under 63 during the week ended June 25. These same stocks averaged 120 in the third week of October, 1919, so that in less than two years they have declined practically fifty per cent. In the same period twenty representative railway stocks have declined only about eighteen per cent, but the railways' difficulties were recognized two years ago and their stocks had pretty well discounted these troubles. The fact remains, however, that all stock prices are much lower than they have been in years, and people are asking, "Why?"

Well, in the first place, business is bad, and the stock market largely reflects general business conditions. Some of the iron and steel companies are operating at no more than twenty-five per cent capacity, and this business is usually regarded as the barometer of business generally. People are not buying. This situation has been described as a "buyers' strike," and certainly if people will not buy there is no point in manufacturing goods to remain unsold. Summer is normally the quietest season of the year for business, but this year business is unusually dull, and, according to some of the best opinions, there is small prospect of a change for several months. Perhaps this is the almost universal opinion, for nearly everybody is expecting prices to go still lower, and in the expectation of purchasing more advantageously than at present are not planning to buy until some future time. Time only will tell whether they are right or not.

One thing is sure. If every one thinks business is bad and that the world is on its way to the bow-wows, no one is going to be disappointed. Universal mental depression is almost certain to be accompanied by business depression. Pessimism and prosperity cannot go hand in hand. But if you are pessimistic about your business and your investments, stop and think a minute about the country you live in. There are one hundred and ten million of us, and we all have to eat, to have clothes to wear and houses in which to dwell. We are human beings, and the needs of humans are countless. How long can business be bad when these things are so? The late J. P. Morgan was often quoted as

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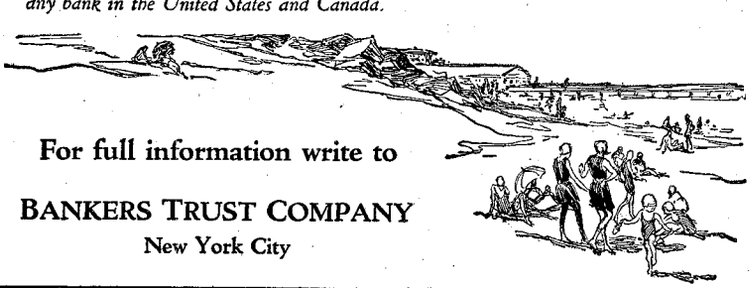

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(Continued)

Money is scarce and credit is hard to get. The result is that prices have been going down, business has become slack, the demand for labor is reduced, and wages are falling. This works a hardship on many people, particularly those who borrowed money when dollars were cheap and must now pay their debts with dollars which are worth a good deal more than was formerly the case. In this connection it may be interesting to quote a paragraph from a little book by E. W. Kemmerer, entitled "High Prices and Deflation:"

"The greatest long-time borrower during the period of the war was the Government. Our net war debt, deducting the amount due us from the Allies, is approximately ten and one-half billion dollars. Most of these dollars, when the Government received them, were dollars of low purchasing power. If we should deflate rapidly and substantially the Government would repay dollars of high and continually higher purchasing power. It would get these higher purchasing power dollars by taxes. In the light of modern tendencies in Federal taxation it appears probable that those who held the bonds would be the ones who would be called upon ultimately to pay the lion's share of the taxes which would provide the Government with the funds for interest payments and amortization. But the public would not realize this; particularly in view of the tax-exemption privileges enjoyed by these bondholders. It does not require much imagination, therefore, or political acumen to see visions of attempts at deflation being countered in the near future, as they were about half a century ago, by the charge that 'the great moneyed interests, the tax-exempt bondholders, who had manipulated the market so as to get most of the bonds into their own hands, had artificially depressed commodity prices and were exploiting the public by forcing up the value of the dollars the Government owed them.' These words will have a familiar ring to persons acquainted with the demands of the Greenback Party of 1876 and with the charges later made concerning the 'crime of 1873.'"

Deflation is a painful process, but it

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saying that he was a "bull on America." He believed in it, and no doubt his success was in large measure due to this faith. It seems to be fashionable right now, however, to pull a long face and be gloomy. Few of us are thinking; we accept what some one else tells us, and he in turn accepts what some one else tells him. As every one else is gloomy, we become gloomy too, and we follow along with the crowd like a lot of good little sheep. "Dun's Review," in commenting on the situation, says: "The favorable phases, of which there are several, do not exert their customary influence, while the unsatisfactory features are magnified."

Things came so easily to us in the past few years that being faced with the necessity of sacrifice and effort now gives us a case of the blues, accompanied by extreme nervousness. But this condition will not last forever, and those who recover first will probably be rated as lucky by the envious people who buried their talents in the ground.

There are unfavorable factors, of course. If we can discover what they are and find the proper cures for them, however, why should they cause us untoward uneasiness? Particularly when it seems to us that most of our present troubles are temporary and that when they are over all of us are going to be much better off for having had them to cope with. Most of them, we believe, are incident to deflation. Deflation is certainly necessary, however, and the reason why it is necessary is because we have been suffering from the effects of its opposite—inflation. Inflation may for the purpose of this article be described as a supply of money and deposited currency in excess of the requirements of trade. The value of money is determined by the law of supply and demand, and an increase in the number of dollars forces down the value of the individual dollar. In other words, its purchasing power is decreased. In the year 1913 money of all kinds in circulation in the United States amounted to about $3,400,000,000. In 1919 this figure had grown to $5,800,000,000, an increase of over seventy per cent. The reasons for this enormous increase do not concern us now, but the fact remains that because of it money became extremely plentiful, and the value of money decreased proportionately. Prices were high in dollars, but the value of dollars was low and, compared with 1913, a dollar was worth only about 58 cents.

Now if the value of a dollar decreased forty-two per cent in the six years between 1913 and 1919, would it not take one hundred and seventy of them to buy an article in 1919 that cost $100 in 1913? Suppose you owned a share of stock quoted at par in 1913 and sold it in 1919 at 170. Did you make a profit on it? You did if your $170 would buy more in 1919 than the $100 would have bought six years previously. Money is worth only what you can get in exchange for it.

During the last eighteen months or more the supply of money has been decreasing. Nearly every one can testify to this fact. Deflation is at work

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is a necessary one, because the gold reserves of the world are not adequate to support the supply of money in circulation. This is true of the other countries of the world to a higher degree than it is of the United States. It is necessary for us to deflate our currency, however, and if people find themselves pinched in the process they can take consolation in the fact that, even if their possessions will not bring as many dollars as formerly, these dollars are worth more than they used to be. If a stock they bought two years ago at 98 is now selling at 74, the $74 it will bring now are certainly worth more than they would have been at the time the stock was purchased. This is undoubtedly true in terms of securities.

The banks have been extremely particular about loaning money for speculation, and of course have been the most active agencies in bringing about deflation. People who have held securities on margin—putting up part of the money and borrowing the balance—have been hard hit, and in numerous instances suffered serious losses. Deflation has brought about a pretty thorough house-cleaning in business and in the security markets. House-cleaning is not pleasant, but its results are always beneficial. So with deflation. What is happening to us now is not much fun, but we shall be better off because of it and our business and industrial life will be on a sounder and more lasting basis than it has been in several years. This condition will be reflected in the price of securities. That is, sound securities. The answer is that the man who has worked and saved has opportunities to invest his money now with every prospect of benefits to be gained as a result of improving conditions in business and throughout the world generally. There always are opportunities for the man who works and saves.

D&C LAKE LINES

Travel the Water Way

And enjoy the healthful lake breezes and the home-like comforts aboard the palatial D. & C. steamers.

DAILY BETWEEN

Detroit and Buffalo (Eastern Time)	Detroit and Cleveland (Eastern Time)
Lv. Detroit 5:30 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 8:30 a. m.	Lv. each city 11 p. m. Arr. each city 6:15 a. m.
Lv. Buffalo 6:00 p. m. Arr. Detroit 9:00 a. m.	(Daylight trips during July and August) Lv. each city 8:30 a. m. Arr. each city 4:00 p. m.
FARE—$6.00 one way, $11.50 round trip.	FARE—$3.60 one way, $6.50 round trip.

Berths, $1.80 up; staterooms, $4.20 up; parlor, $7.20 up.
(*War tax extra*)

Rail tickets accepted, either way, between Detroit and Buffalo; Detroit and Cleveland. Automobiles transported (gas must be removed). Wireless equipment.

For reservations address R. G. Stoddard, General Passenger Agent, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

A. A. Schantz, President & General Manager
J. T. McMillan, Vice President
R. G. Stoddard, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Water Way To Health

There is hardly a reaction or process that goes on inside the body in which water is not indispensable. A thirsty body easily becomes diseased.

Plenty of water taken daily helps materially in keeping the internal system cleansed and wholesome. Yet most people do not drink a sufficient quantity of water—either because they do not like it, that it seems to upset the stomach, or for some like reason. Try this: Sift a little

ENO's FRUIT SALT
(Derivative Compound)

into a glass of water—watch it effervesce—and when the sparkling bubbles have settled on the glass, drink.

This agreeable, clean-tasting, refreshing health-drink quenches thirst, helps to correct a too acid stomach, to relieve symptoms of indigestion, overcome sick headache and unavoidable errors of diet.

A larger amount of ENO in water serves to assure mild but efficient laxative action and effect. ENO has been the regulator of health—used by young and old—for over fifty years.

At all druggists, $1.25 a large bottle

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, S.E., England

Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc.
New York—Toronto—Sydney

HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant? The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results. The rate is only ten cents per word, including address.

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

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THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Address:

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Tours and Travel

Delightful Autumn Tours
to
EUROPE
and the
MEDITERRANEAN

Sailings Aug. 13 and Sept. 14

For details write

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd St., Newton, Mass.

AMERICAN TRAVEL
Independent travel to the West and Eastern and Canadian points. Itineraries submitted. Inclusive price.
THE TEMPLE TOURS
65 A Franklin St. - - - BOSTON

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

EUROPE 1921

Parties enrolling now. Moderate prices. Most interesting routes. Great success 1920.

TEMPLE TOURS 65-A Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

THE SIGN OF THE TROUT AND THE FLY

In the heart of the Laurentian Mountains. A Select Lodge run by university men. 75 miles from Montreal, on privately owned forest land. Finest lake and mountain scenery. Altitude 1,600 ft. Excellent trout fishing and shooting. High grade cuisine. References exchanged. Capacity, 12 men. Opens July 15 and closes September 15. Apply to PAUL A. LEIGHTON, Lac Superieur, Terrebonne County, P. Q., Can.

CONNECTICUT

The Wayside Inn
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

MAINE

DRIFTWOOD
Bailey Island, Maine
June 15 to October 1. Beautifully located overlooking ocean. Mrs. N. C. STONE.

The HOMESTEAD Bailey Island, Me.
June 15-Sept. 15. Always cool. Bathing beach near. Booklet. T. E. HAZELL.

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Now open. Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

WHITE HOUSE INN
91 Elm Street, Northampton, Mass.
Season June 24 to Sept. 10. Reservations may be made now. Detailed information upon application to Mrs. M. V. BURGESS.

ELMWOOD COURT INN
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
A Cozy Inn Amid the Hills. Open June into October. Attractive rates for June. Booklet on request. J. A. MCNAMARA, Prop.

ROCK RIDGE HALL
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Some private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Large, breezy, screened piazza. Fern room. "Crow's nest" Outlook. Edison Phonograph—laboratory model. Casino (separate building) with playroom for children. Bowling, tennis, croquet. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Milk, cream, berries, fresh eggs, chickens. Rates $15, 18, 21, 25 a week.

NEW YORK

Goldthwaite Inn BELLPORT, L. I. On Great South Bay
Cool, comfortable, charming. Farm vegetables. Tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

Mount Pleasant House, Orient, L.I. Quiet, refined, homelike. Most delightful spot on the Island. Water sports. 3 minutes' walk from beach. Illus. booklet. Accommodates 150. Eugene J. McDonnell, Prop. and Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d Street
New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short block from Broadway Subway Station—within easy reach of all Shops and Theaters.

Rates—Single Room $1.50
Single Room, Bath near by, $2.00
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, for 2 . $3, $4, $5
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bath . . $5, $6, $7

Excellent Restaurant
Moderate Prices—Table d'Hôte or a la Carte
Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City

Hotel Hargrave
West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Webster
(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON, Prop.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

Health Resorts

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

The Bethesda White Plains, N. Y.
A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D. Tel. 241.

Country Board

Mountain air, beautiful surroundings; fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, fruits; large, cool rooms; modern bath. Special rates to families.
THE MAPLES, Coudersport, Pa.

Property Wanted

WANTED, for August, in the Berkshires, a small house with garage; accessible to village. Address Children's Department, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE LOTS on shore front NIANTIC RIVER, CONN. Salt water bathing, boating, fishing, clamming. 100 acres woods, 500 ft. stone dock; river ¼ to 1 mile wide. Box 62, Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Closing of Estate. 3-apartment house; 17 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully located. Owner on premises. 67 Blakeman Pl., Stratford, Conn.

MAINE

Country House For Sale
Fine old brick house in the town of Hollis, Maine, along the Saco River, with outbuildings and about one acre of land. Near the summer home of Kate Douglas Wiggin. For particulars address Mrs. GEO. S. HOBBS, 127 Pleasant Street, Portland, Me.

FOR SALE YORK CLIFFS, ME.
To settle an estate, **attractive house and furniture;** 7 master's rooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' rooms, living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, furnace, 4 fireplaces, sun and sleeping porches. J. PERLY PUTNAM, Agt., York Harbor, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHARMING HOUSE For Sale or To Rent, and never rented before; modern. **Plymouth, Mass.** Apply to J. B. SWANTON, Esq., 60 Allerton Street.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks Keene Valley, N. Y. **For Rent.**
Cottages, fully equipped, very modern; bath, toilets, etc. Season $300 to $1,000. W. H. OTIS.

CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS
$90 for August. $125 August into October. Furnished, 5 rooms, running water; inside toilet. Fine location. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILE owners, garagemen, mechanics, repairmen, send for free copy of our current issue. It contains helpful, instructive information on overhauling, ignition troubles, wiring, carburetors, storage batteries, etc. Over 120 pages, illustrated. Send for free copy to-day. Automobile Digest, 527 Butler Building, Cincinnati.

FOR THE HOME

HONEY. Delicious new clover honey direct from producer. Guaranteed pure and clean. 10 pounds $1.90, 5 pounds $1.05, postage prepaid Zones 1, 2, 3. Herbert A. McCallum, Great Barrington, Mass.

PHOTO DEVELOPING

GET acquainted offer: Mail us 20c with any size film or six negatives for development and six velvet prints. Twenty-four hour service. Fine work. Roanoke Photo Finishing Co., 323 Bell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

SANATORIUM SCHOOL

IDEAL climate, special teachers, faithful careful treatment, massage, medical orthopædic gymnastics. Near Phoenix, Arizona. 141, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. School Home Economics, Chicago.

BIG money and fast sales. Every owner buys gold initials for his auto. You charge $1.50, make $1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 167, East Orange, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, and secretaries. Miss Richards, Providence, East Side Box 1.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee; housekeepers, matrons, dietitians, governesses, secretaries, mother's helpers, companions. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Nurse for the summer for small infirmary in institution in the country. 164, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Refined, experienced woman between 30 and 40 to take charge of girl 7½ and boy 6½ years of age. Must speak good French and be able to start children in music. Protestant preferred. State salary, experience, and give references. P. O. Box 384, Waterville, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Position as librarian in boarding school or small college, boys' boarding school preferred, by woman librarian of ten years' experience. Would do clerical work if desired. 162, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOUSEKEEPER. By experienced homemaker. Fond of outdoor life. Cheerful disposition and cultured. Widower preferred. 166, Outlook.

COMPANION or managing housekeeper where ability, culture, and true womanhood are appreciated. Experienced. References exchanged. Would travel. 165, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by school secretary as traveling or nurse-companion. Capable of taking entire charge of nervous or chronic invalid. Best references. College graduate. 168, Outlook.

PROTESTANT, cultured young woman, companion to lady or semi-invalid. Highest credentials. Personal interview. Permanent. 169, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER assistant in school or institution. Miss Deans, 271 West End Ave., New York.

Teachers and Governesses

SENIOR college student, companionable and fond of athletics, wishes position as tutor in engineering and mathematics. 174, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send things on approval. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

BOYS wanted, 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

HALF the people who write for free samples order later. There's a reason. 200 sheets notepaper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address $1.50. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—Christian home for well-born girl of eleven. No family ties. Very talented, gentle, affectionate, and responsive. Best of references. Type suitable for home of wealth and refinement. Address 170, Outlook.

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